



AUBURN, N. Y.
ITS FACILITIES AND RESOURCES

BY D. MORRIS KURTZ.

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AUBURN, N. Y.

ITS

FACILITIES *and* RESOURCES

BY

D. MORRIS KURTZ.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.



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WM. J. MOSES,
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PREFACE.

The object in writing AUBURN, N. Y., ITS FACILITIES AND RESOURCES, has been to show the rise, growth and progress of Auburn; its importance as a centre of manufacture and commerce; its attractiveness as a place of residence and the advantages it offers as a location for manufacturing enterprises.

The aboriginal history of this locality is full of interest, but does not, in the opinion of the publishers, come within the province of a work of this character, and did it, I would be unable to cope with the subject. It has received the attention of men of ability, however, and a work by the able writers and scholars, Dr. Charles Hawley and General John S. Clark, both life-long residents of this city, is now in press and will soon be issued. While I have not attempted to give a history of Auburn in detail, I have endeavored to sketch a comprehensive outline of its history from the earliest settlement down to the present time, showing its growth and the causes leading to this growth—simply noting its progress and the development of its resources. Considerable space has been devoted to the Auburn Theological Seminary and the Auburn State Prison, and the other public buildings, grounds and works have received due attention. The material for this part of the work was drawn largely from Henry Hall's "History of Auburn," (published in 1869 and acknowledged to be the most accurate, and, in fact, the only complete history of Auburn ever written) and the "History of Cayuga County," by Elliott G. Storke, (1879). The facts given in these two works were carefully compared, and when a contradiction was discovered the error was traced and corrected. Hence I believe the historical facts presented in the following pages are accurate and reliable.

The chapters devoted to the "Manufacturing Interests" and "General Business Interests" will be found to contain much of interest not only to the resident of Auburn but to the general reader abroad. Nearly all of the short sketches appearing in these chapters were written by gentlemen employed by the publishers for this purpose. They were instructed to be careful and make no statements that would not bear investigation and could not be substantiated, and especially to be accurate in regard to the historical facts and dates given; and I believe these instructions were strictly observed.

The pretense is not made that every manufacturing and mercantile establishment in Auburn has been reviewed in these chapters, but it is claimed that very few important enterprises have been neglected. For reasons of their own, the publishers have been pleased to omit the sketches relating to the large axle manufactories of Sheldon & Co., in the Auburn Prison and on Sheldon Avenue; the shoe manufactories of Dunn, Barber & Co., in the Auburn Prison and on Garden street; the hollow ware manufactory of Jones & Merritt, Auburn Prison; the hame manufactory of Hayden & Boyd, Auburn Prison, and several smaller concerns (manufacturing and mercantile), for which I can only express sorrow. But I believe the work, as a whole, will be considered very complete, and hope it will serve the purpose contemplated—that the pen and pencil sketches contained herein may attract the attention of possible investors to this beautiful city, as well as prove interesting to all into whose hands they come.

D. M. K.

AUBURN, N. Y., May, 1884.



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AUBURN, N. Y.

ITS FACILITIES AND RESOURCES.

CHAPTER I.

AUBURN IN 1884.

A Description of the City on the Hills — Its Location and Surroundings.

AMONG the great chain of lakes in the central part of the State of New York, the Owaseo, although one of the smallest, is probably the greatest in point of commercial value, by reason of the immense water power it affords.— The country surrounding is much broken by a succession of hills and dales that are the chief characteristics in the topography of the entire lake region. On the eminences that bound the basin of the Owaseo Lake on the north, at the point where the outlet, breaking through the hills, leaps down a succession of natural and artifeial waterfalls and affords a water power that in many respects is the most magnificent in the State, is planted the City of Auburn.

Covering an area three miles square, Auburn, with its wide and shaded streets, handsome residences, massive public and private buildings, and innmense manufactories, is certainly one of the most attractive, as it is one of the most prosperous cities in Western New York. The Owaseo Outlet, at a distance of two miles from the lake, runs into the city with a northerly course, makes an abrupt curve in the heart of the town and runs out directly westward, having turned on its way, the

wheels of many busy factories. The ground descends toward the outlet in every part of the city proper, and a large portion of the town lies in the valley of the stream, which is spanned by numerous bridges. The streets are laid out with considerable though not entire regularity, among the residences the blocks being rectangular in shape, while in the business portion they are polygons of every description. Genesee street, the principal business thoroughfare, starts on the hill in the east, dips down into the valley of the outlet, crosses the Owaseo, ascends the western hill, and then descends into the valley again still farther west. The plain upon the bold hill that bounds the valley on the north and east contains some fine residences and important public institutions, among them the Theological Seminary, but is generally occupied by the dwellings of the growing manufacturing population, while surrounding the beautiful eminence in the southwestern part of the city known as Fort Hill, whose groves and green sides aided the landscape gardeners in an extraordinary degree, are built the elegant mansions of the wealthy manufacturers and capitalists. The northern part of the city, lying in the valley, is brought into prominence through the location here of the massive structures occupied by the State Prison, but also contains many large mercantile buildings and a number of attractive houses. "The residences of the place," wrote Henry Hall in 1869, "are, for the most part, solid and elegant structures of brick and wood, and stand in the midst of lawns, conservatories, fountains, choice shrubbery and other evidences of taste. The business blocks are massive cut stone and brick edifices, with handsome fronts and interiors, and are generally four stories high. The public buildings and works are of superior finish and architecture. Auburn fully maintains the reputation for beauty accorded to her modest little namesake in Europe,* despite the ugliness of ancient rookeries in some of the older streets and the drawbacks in this direction that attend an extensive manufacturing town." And this description still answers, with the exception of such modern improvements as have only served to beautify the city. Rows of handsome elms, maples, poplars and sycamores adorn every street; from all parts of the city rise the tall spires of uniformly elegant church edifices; and the visitor is at once impressed by the strange combination of all the life and bustle of a busy manufacturing town with the beauty and attractiveness of a rural city of homes exclusively.

The population of Auburn is about 26,000, but it presents the appearance of a city of much larger size. Its stores and shops rival those of neighboring cities of greater pretensions, and its manufactories rank among the first in their respective lines of industry, some of them, indeed, being acknowledged as the largest of their kind in the world. A densely populated farming region, widely known for natural beauty and productiveness of soil, surrounds the city and furnishes it with a large trade.

Auburn is situated near the centre of Cayuga County, in latitude N. 42 deg. 53 min., and longitude 0 deg. 53 min. E. from Washington. This county lies about equi-distant from Albany on the east and Buffalo on the west. It is the easternmost of the lake counties, having Skaneateles Lake on its eastern boundary, Owaseo Lake in the interior, and Cayuga Lake upon the west, with Lake Ontario on its northern boundary. The counties of Oswego, Onondaga and Cortland bound it on the east, Tompkins on the south, and Seneca and Wayne on the west. It extends from north to south a distance of 55 miles, with an average breadth of about 14 miles. The distance from Auburn to Syracuse is 26 miles; to Albany

* See chapter IV, "Hardenburgh's Corners named Auburn."



GENESEE STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM STATE.

174 miles; to New York, 318 miles; to Boston, 374 miles. From Auburn to Rochester the distance is 78 miles; to Buffalo, 174 miles; to Chicago, 685 miles. To the city of Philadelphia, via Southern Central Railroad, it is 374 miles, and to Washington by the same route, the distance is 400 miles.

The neighborhood of beautiful lakes, whose waters teem with delicious fish and which are surrounded by the most inspiring scenery, add largely to the attractiveness of Auburn as a place of residence. The Owaseo, but two miles distant, although having an extreme width of only one and a quarter miles and a length of ten and three-quarter miles, is one of the prettiest in the great chain of lakes and affords a delightful retreat during the hot summer months. On its banks are built many neat cottages, the occupants of which while away the summer days in yacht-

ing and other kindred enjoyments. Skaneateles Lake, about twelve miles south-east, is another pretty little lake noted for its picturesqueness, while twelve miles west lies the far-famed Cayuga, 40 miles long and from one to three miles wide. On Cayuga Lake is the noted summer resort, Sheldrake Point; the pretty little village of Aurora, with its Military Academy and Wells College for young ladies; the celebrated Taghanic Falls—and at the foot of the lake is the large and beautiful village of Ithaca, where is located the great Cornell University. And a few miles farther west lies Seneca, made famous by its Watkins Glen, and the elegant summer hotel at Long Point. All these equally delightful resorts being easy of access, Auburnians have such unfailing means of relaxation and pleasure that the location of their city may, indeed, be considered an enviable one.

Here was the home of William H. Seward, whose name goes down to posterity with that of Abraham Lincoln, the martyr, and Thaddeus Stevens, the great commoner. And here, too, when the site of Auburn was simply the Indian village of Wasco, in the midst of a wilderness, was born the Indian sachem, Logan, known among his people as Tah-gah-jute. "Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one." These, the concluding words of his last speech to the white men and his brothers in council, for the beauty and force of which he is so celebrated, are graven upon a monument standing in the beautiful cemetery now occupying the site of a fort that two hundred years or more before was occupied by the forefathers of this illustrious pagan. What changes have been wrought in the flight of time!

CHAPTER II.

History of Auburn.

FORMATION OF CAYUGA COUNTY—THE MILITARY LAND GRANT—THE TOWN OF AURELIUS—ITS SETTLEMENT AND THE FOUNDING THEREIN OF THE CITY OF AUBURN.

CAYUGA COUNTY, of which Auburn is the capital, was formed from Onondaga, March 8, 1799. The first general subdivision of the western part of New York state into townships took place in 1789. All Western New York was then denominated—in honor of an eminent General of the Revolution—Montgomery County, the name it bore in colonial times (Tryon) having been discarded. In the sub-division of the county, the principal part of what is now Cayuga County was embraced within the limits of the town of Batavia. The towns of Aurelius and Milton were erected therefrom January 27, 1789, the former comprising all of the last named county north of an east and west line passing through the southern part of the village of Union Springs; and the latter, the present towns of Genoa, Locke and Summerhill. The title to the whole territory owned by the Cayuga Iroquois was purchased February 25, 1789, and the State govern-

ment, through Hon. Simeon De Witt, the Surveyor General, was fast surveying and accurately mapping the country; the humbled Iroquois nations were beginning to retire from their broad territories; the doom of the red man was foretold, and henceforth that fair land which had been the hunting ground of his people for ages past, was to be the home of his white "brother."

The county of Herkimer was erected from Montgomery, February 16, 1791, and on March 5, 1794, Onondaga was formed from a part of Herkimer. On the day following the erection of Cayuga from Onondaga—March 8, 1799—the only townships of the present Cayuga County were Aurelius (so-named after Sextus Aurelius Victor, the celebrated Roman historian whom the Emperor Constantius made consul,) Milton, Scipio and Sempronius. The first settlement within the present limits of Cayuga County was made in 1789 at Aurora, by Roswell Franklin, from Wyoming, and the subsequent influx of emigrants into the county was very rapid. In 1800, twelve years after the first settler had fixed his home here, Cayuga County had 15,097 inhabitants, the accession thus averaging for eleven years over 1,200 per year; while Onondaga had then but 7,698. The tendency of emigration is thus seen to have been to the "lake region," the reputation of which for health and fertility had been widely circulated by the officers and soldiers of Sullivan's army, whose reports were confirmed by the subsequent surveyors and land seekers.

The law of the United States Congress, passed on the 16th day of September, 1776, pursuant to a report of the Board of War, providing for the enlistment of eighty-eight battalions of men to carry on the then lately declared war for independence, enacted that all officers and soldiers who should remain in the service till the close of the war or till discharged by Congress, and the representatives of such as should be slain by the enemy, should be entitled to receive from the Government, upon the ratification of a treaty of peace, a grant of the United States' lands in Ohio, or a bounty. It was provided that privates should receive 100 acres of land, and officers in proportion to their rank; the Major-General's bounty being fixed at 1,100 acres. An act of the New York Legislature of March 20, 1781, authorizing the formation of two regiments for the defense of the State frontier, promised the members of these regiments a bounty of land equal to five times their United States grant, and in addition to the same. At the close of the war an arrangement was perfected by the State by which the New York soldiers were permitted to relinquish their claim upon the United States bounty and to receive double grants in one parcel located in their own territory. Peace having been declared, the volunteers of New York demanded their bounties. But, as the Indian title to the unsettled lands was not yet extinguished, a delay ensued. The troops became clamorous, and on May 15, 1786, the Surveyor General was directed to lay out a number of townships in the northern part of the state to satisfy their claims. These lands, comprising what is known as the old military tract, were located in Essex, Clinton and Franklin counties. At this time the wonderful reports brought home by the soldiers sent out into the Cayuga and Seneca counties to punish the Indians—of the extraordinary loveliness and fertility of the regions about the seven lakes, and the majesty and commercial value of the forests that covered them—began to be generally noised abroad. Hearing this, speculators who were holding large numbers of soldiers' claims, induced the State authorities to defer their final settlement until an opportunity could be afforded of buying the Indian right to the more favored districts in the interior. This right was acquired, as previously stated, in 1789. The Surveyor-General was then directed to locate the bounty lands in the Indian territories. One million eight hundred thousand

acres were ordered to be set aside for the object, and to be surveyed into townships containing 100 lots of 600 acres each. Each lot the size of the share of a private was to be subject to a tax of 48 shillings to discharge the expense of the survey. The Onondaga Military Tract, as it was for many years known (embracing the present counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Onondaga and Cortland, and portions of Wayne, Steuben and Oswego), was accordingly laid out and mapped without further delay by General Simeon De Witt and his associates, Abraham Hardenburgh and Moses De Witt. At a meeting of the commissioners of the land office, held in the city of New York, July 3, 1790, twenty-five townships were reported as surveyed and a map was submitted for approval and accepted. Governor George Clinton being present, named and numbered the townships, Aurelius being numbered 8. The town lots were then distributed to those claiming them under the law, by ballot. This balloting was carried on at intervals for about two years, at the end of which time all obligations of the State for the payment of bounties in land had been discharged.

In the meantime the whole of the State lying west of the military tract had passed into private hands by purchase of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and was being offered for sale by the proprietors. A farm might then be bought anywhere in the interior of New York. The only obstacle to immediate settlement was the dense and almost trackless forest that overspread the country. It was impossible to penetrate this wilderness by other means than the Indian trails and the streams and lakes. The trails, however, being widened by hewing out the trees, a torrent of emigration set in to every part of the interior, and the forest was rapidly peopled with sturdy Englishmen and Dutchmen. The pioneers were largely composed of veterans of the Revolution, yet thousands came from New England, driven out by the effect of the suppression of Shay's rebellion in 1786, and attracted by rumors of the beauty and fertility of this favored region; and many also came from Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The town of Aurelius came prominently into notice in this era of general settlement, and attracted emigration from places as far distant as Maryland, Massachusetts and Connecticut, being, with the neighboring town of Scipio, well known as abounding in rich soils, magnificent scenery and unusual facilities for the successful prosecution of farming and manufacturing. The circumstances which constitute the first historical record of Auburn relate to six town lots in Aurelius. They are designated by the Surveyor General, upon his map of the original townships of Aurelius, by the numbers 37, 38, 46, 47, 56 and 57, and are arranged in three tiers, the first two mentioned comprising the northern; the next two the middle, and the last two the southern tier. Lot No. 37, in the northwest section of the plot, became the property of Robert Dill, who held and improved it, though before his purchase it had passed through several hands from the soldier to whom it had been awarded. His title is dated December 12, 1791; he sold in 1796 to Amos and Gideon Tyler, 100 acres each from this lot, the former paying £40 and the latter £80 for their respective purchases. Lot No. 38, in the northeast corner, was purchased after the completion of the survey, on February 27, 1789, by Garrett Van-Wagener. The sum paid for it is not stated, the title having also previously passed through several hands. Noah Olmstead, Jr., bought the south half of this lot in December, 1794, paying for it £120 (about \$2 per acre.) Five hundred acres of lot No. 46, in the western part, was bought by Robert Dill for \$1,200, and 100 acres lying in the southeast corner of the lot, in what is now the heart of the city of Auburn, was bought by William Bostwick, in 1794, for \$750. Lot No. 47, in the

southeastern section, was purchased by John L. Hardenburgh, who paid £90 for his purchase—about 75 cents per acre. The bond he gave for the purchase money is dated February 20, 1792, and a receipt of its full payment is dated July 17, following. Lot No. 56, in the southwest corner, became by grant the property of Nicholas Avery, who sold it to Edward Cumpston for twenty pounds sterling. On September 23, 1790, the title was vested by deed in Jeremiah Van Rensselaer—to whom the patent was issued—and Abraham Ten Eyck. Stephen N. Bayard bought the lot next, but sold part of his interest in it in June, 1792, to Eldad Steel, and the balance, in July, 1792, to Bethel G. Steel. Lot No. 57 was awarded to Colonel Peter Gansevoort, who retained the farm till he knew its value, and sold it in January, 1805, to Samuel Swift for \$4,000.

Among the deputy surveyors engaged under the direction of the Surveyor-General and his assistants in surveying and mapping the townships in the Onondaga Military Tract was Captain John L. Hardenburgh, of Ulster County—a tall, swarthy officer, of Dutch descent, who was distinguished no less for gallantry in his regiment (the Second New York), while on Sullivan's expedition against the Seneca and Cayuga Indians, than for his ability as a surveyor. He was called in the discharge of his official duties to various parts of the military tract, and acquired a thorough acquaintance with its resources and character. With the wild valley in lot No. 47, Aurelius, he was particularly impressed. It was buried in dense woods, and unfavorable to immediate occupation from its swamps, but the immense water power of the Owaseo River, arrested his attention. The stream, draining the Owaseo Lake and the surrounding country, was a rapid for miles, abounding in little cascades and falls, while its current was full and strong, affording facilities for manufacturing that were incomparable. The deputy surveyor, dreaming already of the future city, resolved to secure the water power by purchase of the adjacent lands, and found, if possible, a settlement at this point. Finding, upon balloting for bounties, in 1790, that the grants to which he was himself entitled were located in Fabius and Cicero, he sought out the assignees of Lot No. 47, and made a trade with them by which he became the proprietor of a tract embracing water privileges which promised to be the most valuable on the stream.

Fitted by his vigorous habits and iron frame for a pioneer's life, Captain John L. Hardenburgh, the founder of Auburn, came into the township of Aurelius early in 1793, and took possession of his farm, which was easily accessible by means of a rude wagon track or trail* that ran through the woods directly by the spot. He brought with him into the wilderness one child, a daughter, and two negro slaves, Harry and Kate Freeman. Undetermined, at first, where to build, he spent several days examining the valley, sleeping at night under the trees, and, at length, choosing a spot of dry ground near the road where it crossed the Owaseo, he engaged Gilbert Goodrich, a neighboring settler, to build him a cabin, the slave Harry in the meanwhile beginning to make a clearing. As soon as possible, after becoming settled in his new home in the woods, Captain Hardenburgh began the work of building a grist mill. Throwing across the Owaseo a stout log dam,† he employed two men from a neighboring settlement to build the mill, which was soon complete and running. It was built of logs, and covered

* The old Genesee road, which entered the township from the northeast and crossing the site of Auburn very nearly upon the line of East and West Genesee streets, ran in a crooked manner westerly to Cayuga Lake.

† A few rods above the present stone dam of the Lewis mill.

with boughs, and contained one run of stone capable of grinding twelve bushels of grain per day. Hitherto the nearest mill had been at Seneca Falls, or at Ludlowville, now in Tompkins County, and the journey to either place over the forest roads, by plodding ox teams, was long and toilsome in the extreme. The erection of the new mill upon the Owasco was, therefore, hailed with joy by the surrounding settlers, who speedily became its customers. The little mill more than realized the expectations of its builder, exercising from the outset the most important influences on the destinies of the valley, and performing for Captain Hardenburgh an essential service, bringing his property into notice and making his farm a sort of centre, residence at which was soon desirable for business purposes. And thus was founded the city of Auburn.

CHAPTER III.

History of Auburn.

HARDENBURGH'S CORNERS — RIVALRY BETWEEN THE "CORNERS"
AND CLARKSVILLE — HARDENBURGH'S CORNERS GROWS RAP-
IDLY AND IS CHOSEN AS A LOCATION FOR THE COUNTY SEAT.

THE INDIANS were the only occupants of the site of Auburn when Captain Hardenburgh settled, but settlers were now arriving in the township, and as the Captain extended the hospitalities of his house to every new comer, the nucleus of a village was soon gathered here, and the aborigines disappeared. The woods in the Owasco Valley were stocked with all kinds of game, and the inhabitants were compelled for years to practice constant watchfulness in order to insure the safety of their families and of their flocks and crops. Deer, squirrels, bears and wolves roamed the forest in almost incredible numbers, and wild fowl, foxes, rabbits and raccoons existed in myriads. The cranberry swamp north of an Indian village near Hardenburgh's cabin, was a favorite retreat for large animals. But the wilderness contained no animals that were more dreaded, at first, than the wolves, for they were gaunt, powerful, red-haired beasts, hideous in appearance and dangerous as enemies, inspiring such terror by their numbers that some of the first residents of the township built their cabins, for the sake of security, without doors, making the windows, with the aid of a ladder, serve all the purposes of entrance and exit. Panthers were rarely seen, yet no man durst venture into the lonely parts of the woods without his gun, for fear of meeting them. So great was originally the abundance of game in the township of Aurelius that the early settlers depended principally upon the chase for animal food.

The town government of Aurelius was not yet organized and put into operation, owing to the great size of the township and the lack of inhabitants, and on the first Tuesday of April, 1794, the first town meeting was held at the house of Captain Hardenburgh. The settlers, a sturdy, weatherbeaten band, gathered in the log cabin and selected their supervisor, town clerk, committee on schools, overseers of highways, constables, pathmasters, fence-viewers, collector and pound-

keeper. It took nearly the whole population of the town to fill the offices. With the organization of the town government, however, improvements began making that made Aurelius more safe and attractive to settlers, and the influx of emigrants began that has resulted in a population that cannot find enough offices to be filled.

The direct result of the operations of Captain Hardenburgh's mill, was an accumulation of settlers about the junction of the two roads there, which was called Hardenburgh's Corners. The point had become a profitable centre for merchants, and in 1795 James O'Brien came to the farm, erected a little log house, and opened the first regular store in the place. He was soon followed by others, including Dr. Samuel Crosset, the first physician; and in 1796, Samuel Bristol came to the Corners and opened the first public house. During this year, too, the first institution of learning was opened in a little log house. These advantages naturally attracted greater attention to the settlement, more people came in, and the building of a village of importance here then became an assured fact.

Jehiel Clark, of Ballston Springs, Saratoga County, settled on the Owaseo Creek on Lot 45, in 1795, and immediately constructed a log dam, alongside of which, in 1798, he built saw and grist mills. The latter, which contained two runs of stone, was built with a massive frame, capable of defying the ravages of centuries, and its heavy beams may this day be seen in the mills of John S. Bristol, on Aurelius avenue. Mr. Clark made an effort to start a city at this point, and at one time seemed in a fair way to succeed, for the nucleus of a community was quickly formed in the vicinity, which became known as Clarksville. Several roads which were built to open up easy access to the mills themselves, made the farm quite an important place. Hardenburgh and Clark were both vigorous and enterprising men, and between them there was a sharp rivalry as to which should draw to his locality the greatest number of settlers and secure the most business. But their rivalry only resulted in mutual benefit, and the two villages soon became one in fact, and then in name.

Every road leading to Western New York, in 1800, was choked with emigrants, bound to the military lands and the Valley of the Genesee, large numbers of whom settled by the side of the old Genesee trail, as they were able to obtain suitable farms. The oak openings in the present town of Aurelius, and the fertile towns to the South, were then competing strongly for settlers with the densely wooded and otherwise unfavored valley of the Owaseo. The cleared ground at the Corners did not, at this time, exceed 150 acres, and the cultivated ground was embraced by a few small gardens. A succession of ridges, bogs and rills, a dismal and dangerous swamp, and stagnant pools scattered everywhere throughout the woods, did not make the place a paradise, although the surrounding scenery was wild and imposing. The roads were always wet, and winter was the best time to travel, cold weather always stimulating emigration. In the summer, the road through the Corners was the worst between Utica and Canandaigua, a reputation which it sustained for thirty years. It was a source of great discomfort both to travelers and residents, and in conjunction with the wet lands exercised an unfavorable influence on the place. The latter, indeed, came near proving fatal to the embryo city, many settlers being so prejudiced by them against the locality as to refuse to come here at all, and some, once established, afterward going away. Bristol's tavern, on the knoll, and Bostwick's, embowered among the trees, Hardenburgh's and Clark's grist mills, Hyde's tannery, Crossett's, O'Brien's and Bristol's stores, Burt's ashery, Goodrich's tavern and about a dozen log farm houses, formed the

germ of the future city. And despite the unfavorable condition of things, other settlers began to locate here.

Stages were, in 1800, running over the old Genesee road once a week, and during this year a post-office was established at the Corners, with a mail every fortnight. The inhabitants of the settlement were so augmented in numbers by 1802, that they extended a call to the Rev. David Higgins, of Haddam, Conn., who as a missionary had been holding religious services every four weeks at Aurelius, Cayuga, Grover's Settlement and Hardenburgh's Corners, to officiate here regularly. The call was accepted and the reverend gentleman came here to live. The construction of the great Genesee road, or Seneca turnpike, in 1802 and 1803, (for a quarter of a century the principal channel of trade and communication across the State of New York,) wafted many fresh settlers to the little hamlet, and a number of improvements were to be seen at Hardenburgh's Corners. The gig mill was superseded in 1802 by a story-and-a-half frame building containing a run of stone capable of grinding thirty bushels of grain daily; in 1803, another run of stone was added, increasing the capacity to 130 bushels daily, and in 1804, Colonel Hardenburgh also built a fulling mill. Thus each year showed a marked progress.

For several years after the organization of the original Cayuga County, the village of Aurora, which was then central and nearest to the most populous towns, was its capital. Though not designated by law as the county seat, it was the place in which the courts were held and the supervisors convened, and was generally regarded as the leading market town of the county. The jail of the district was located at Canandaigua, although there was for a long time a log building at Cayuga that was used for the imprisonment of debtors. The growth and extent of the county necessitating a division of its territory, a law was passed in 1804, reducing it to nearly its present size. Through the influence of Amos Rathbun, of Seipio, and John Grover, of Aurelius, both Federalists, and then members of the Legislature, the law was made to contain a provision for the erection of the court house and jail of the newly-defined county at the village of Sherwood's Corners, under the direction of three commissioners, to defray the expenses of which the supervisors were to raise, by tax, the sum of \$1,500. A warm controversy arose in the county over this action of the Legislature. The inconvenience of travel to Sherwood's Corners, which was far one side of the territorial centre of the county, and of the principal lines of inter-communication, led all the other villages to oppose the location of the county buildings there, and to assert their own claims to the honor of the county seat. Jehiel Clark, among others, advocated the erection of the Court House at Clarksville; but Hardenburgh's Corners, Cayuga, Lavanna and Aurora each stoutly contested for the prize. The three commissioners never acted under the law of 1804, further than to designate a site for the building at Sherwood's. The law was revoked and on the 16th day of May, 1805, Hon. Edward Savage, of Washington county, Hon. James Burt, of Orange County, (both then State Senators,) and Hon. James Hildreth, of Montgomery County, were appointed to explore Cayuga County, and decide the location of its capital. The commissioners discharged this duty the June following, and Hardenburgh's Corners was chosen the county seat for its centrality, its position in the highways of travel, and its prospective importance. The commissioners only required that one acre of land should be donated for the site of the public buildings. They selected a location on William Bostwick's farm, and Dr. Burt, Henry Ammerman, John H. Cumpston and Daniel Hyde agreed that the State should receive a deed for it, which promise was in due time fulfilled. The southern towns were exceedingly

dissatisfied at the location of the county seat on the Owaseo, and their supervisors, by refusing to appropriate suitable funds, delayed the building of the Court House several years. The citizens of the Corners, however, began the construction of the building with their own resources, and then procured the passage of a law imposing a fine of \$250 upon every supervisor refusing to levy taxes when legally required. They then sued six of the obstreperous officials under the law, and a compromise was thus effected. The money was raised to finish the court house and the work was completed in 1809 under the supervision of John Grover, Stephen Chase and Noah Olmstead, at an expense of \$10,000. It was a strong, wooden edifice, two stories high, and was painted white. The jail and jailor's apartments were contained in the lower story, the walls of which were built of huge upright logs, united with heavy iron spikes. The lawn in front of the building, which stood a few feet behind the site of the present Court House, was a convenient and popular place for public meetings, and "Court House Green," as it was then called, was often thus used in pleasant weather.

CHAPTER IV.

History of Auburn.

HARDENBURGH'S CORNERS NAMED AUBURN—PROGRESS OF THE VILLAGE UNDER ITS NEW NAME—AUBURN IN 1810—FIVE YEARS LATER.

WHEN the State Commissioners had signified to the citizens of Hardenburgh's Corners their intention to constitute this place the county seat, the propriety of a more dignified and manageable name for the village was suggested, and the subject was agitated. At a public meeting of the inhabitants, assembled for a decision of the question, a variety of views were disclosed, and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Ellis, Dr. Samuel Crosset and Moses Sawyer. Dr. Crosset suggested the adoption of the name "Auburn," which the committee was disposed to accept, and accordingly reported to the meeting. But the prototype of the poet's Auburn, which was situated in the county of Longford, Ireland, in a parish or curacy held by his uncle, twelve miles north of the railroad that traverses the island from Galway to Dublin, and just east of the river Shannon, was not only the loveliest, but the most neglected village of the beautiful plain upon which it stood. Colonel Hardenburgh and several others therefore opposed the adoption of the Committee's report on the ground that the name "Auburn" was synonymous with "deserted village," and would injure the place. In lieu of Auburn, they suggested the names "Hardenburgh," and "Mount Maria." Captain Edward Wheeler liked none of these, but was in favor of calling the place "Centre." After a strong debate "Auburn," was finally chosen by a very large majority, and although a meeting was subsequently called to induce the people to reverse this decision, no departure was permitted from their first action.

Rapid growth at Hardenburgh's Corners, or Auburn, as it must now be called, began with the designation of the village as the capital of the county, the erection of the public buildings and the removal here of the archives. These were important measures, and they overturned a settled but adverse condition of things in the county. A strong corps of lawyers, who expected to reside at the county seat, wherever it might be, was attracted hither, and the village gained through them wealth, influence and a valuable class of citizens. Since 1804, the village had been in receipt of a semi-weekly mail, but in 1808 the postal facilities were increased by a daily mail. During this year, too, was established the first newspaper, the *Western Federalist*, by Henry and James Pace, two Englishmen, who had commenced the publication of the *Gazette* at Aurora two years previously, but, being starved out by the removal of the county seat, brought their whole office to Auburn, as being a more profitable field of operation. The *Western Federalist* was printed on coarse blue paper, ten inches wide, by fifteen long, and was issued weekly.

Seventeen little manufacturing establishments, scattered along the banks of the Owaseo Outlet in 1810, betokened the progress of local improvements. But the best illustration of the progress made by the village, is furnished by the following description written by DeWitt Clinton, who visited Auburn at this time: "Auburn derives its name from Goldsmith. It contains three tanneries, three distilleries, one coachmaker, two watchmakers, six merchants, three shoemakers, two potasheries, two wagon makers, three blacksmiths, two chairmakers, three saddlers, three physicians, a Presbyterian clergyman, and an incorporated library of two hundred and twenty volumes. It is the county town, and has about ninety houses, three law offices, a post office, the court house and the County Clerk's office. It is a fine growing place and is indebted to its hydraulic works and the court house for its prosperity. There are sixteen lawyers in Cayuga County. Auburn has no church. The court house is used for divine worship. It is situated on the outlet of Owaseo Lake, on numbers forty-six and forty-seven, Aurelius. One hundred acres of forty-six belong to William Bostwick, inn-keeper, and the remainder to Robert Dill. The former has asked one hundred and fifty dollars for half acre lots, the court house being on his land; and the latter has asked three hundred dollars for a water lot on the outlet, which is not navigable. Number forty-seven belongs to the heirs of John H. Hardenburgh, and covers the best waters of the outlet and a fine, rapid stream. Auburn is eight miles from Cayuga Lake, three miles from Owaseo Lake, and not seventy-five miles from Utica. Owaseo Lake is twelve miles long, and one wide. The outlet is fourteen miles long, and on it are the following hydraulic establishments: nine saw mills, two carding machines, two turners' shops, one trip hammer and blacksmith shop, two oil mills, five grist mills, three fulling mills, one bark mill and several tanneries. At the lower falls, Mr. Dill has a furnace, in which he uses old iron, there being no iron ore. At this place there is a Federal newspaper, published by Pace, the former partner of James Thompson Callender. Pace settled first at Aurora, being attracted there by Walter Wood, and being starved out, he came here, and is principally supported by advertisements of mortgages, which must, if there be a paper in the county where the lands lie, be printed in it, and this is the only one in Cayuga County." * * * * *

Although there were several religious societies meeting for divine worship each Sabbath day, as yet there had not been erected a church edifice in the place, but in 1811, an acre lot was cleared of the trees and conveyed to St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church Society by Mr. Bostwick, who was enabled with the assist-

tance of a donation of \$1,000 from Trinity Church, in New York, and the warm co-operation of his fellow Episcopalians in the village, to erect a small, but strong and graceful wooden church, the first in Auburn.* This move toward the advancement of the religious and moral welfare of the community was immediately followed by a similar move toward the development of the educational facilities for the youth of the village. The education of youth was a matter of deep solicitude with the prominent men, who, remarking the beneficial influence of good schools upon society in the larger towns, were led to suggest the erection of an academy in this, and to support the proposition with offers of material aid. The project was first generally agitated in 1810, and a meeting called to ascertain the popular opinion on the subject, resulted in the appointment of a committee to solicit subscriptions to a building fund. In this the committee were highly successful, and on the 5th day of January, 1811, the "Auburn School Association" was formed with the following object, as stated in the constitution: "The subscribers, taking into consideration the necessity of literature to the welfare of society, that it affords nourishment to virtue and the only means of rational and social happiness; and having also considered that the present state of the population of the village of Auburn and its vicinity require a literary institution equal in magnitude to an ordinary academy, which, by its respectability may hereafter induce an incorporation, have associated, and hereby do associate ourselves, for the purpose of such an institution, and have contributed, for that purpose, the sums annexed to our respective names." The subscribers constituted the most influential men in the village. Land offered by Robert Dill, to aid the institution, was accepted as a site for the school, and the contract was let to erect an academy building. It was completed in February, 1812, at a cost of about \$4,000, and was a plain, old-fashioned three-story brick building, sixty feet long by twenty wide, surmounted by an open belfry.

The war of 1812 drew from Auburn several companies of men that were distinguished for bold and resolute deeds. During the years 1813-14, the roads through the village were frequently traversed by troops and heavy supply trains. The great Western Turnpike, passing through Genesee street, which was then unimproved, was the great line of military travel, and it was rendered nearly impassable during the wet season by the heavy truckage over it; yet the passage through the village of large masses of troops, to and from the West, that often encamped here and procured supplies, made the business of the place active and profitable while the war lasted. One of the results of the increased prosperity of the village during this period, was the establishment of another newspaper, the *Cayuga Patriot*, the first competitor of the *Western Federalist*. It was started in 1814, and was a dusky looking little quarto of eight pages. Hon. Thurlow Weed set type for several months in the office of this paper. Representing the views of the Democratic party, which was fast rising into importance in this State, and contained in its ranks some of the finest men of the county and district, it was well received and supported.

Had DeWitt Clinton visited Auburn five years later, he would have found a plain, rather Dutchy looking village, of two hundred buildings. Numerous, well-travelled public roads had, by the enterprise of the founders of the village, been built to and through the place, constituting it a market for the surrounding towns.

*This was the first regularly formed religious society in Auburn, and was organized in July, 1805. For many years (until this church was erected), services were held in the "long room" of Bostwick's Tavern.

Its streets were full of activity, and emigrants were flowing in so fast, that land-owning citizens were meditating and opening new streets, to provide for the fresh demand for building lots. The roads still suffered from the wear of the war, but by means of the avails of lotteries, and subscriptions of work, they had been greatly improved—many from mere bridle paths had become respectable thoroughfares. They were all under the superintendence of the highway commissioners of the township, who were authorized to open all necessary lines of travel and discontinue such as were useless. The village was already a promising place, with an industrious population of one thousand souls, who found employment in the mills, in the business of clearing new lands, or in the shops, stores, and taverns that were plentifully sprinkled along the sides of the principal business street (Genesee). Thirty odd stores and shops, and no less than six taverns, displayed their various signs, and there were five brick buildings on the street. The great swamp through which State, Dill and Water streets were afterward run, was in the process of drying up. The inhabitants of the town had not long before taken a favorable opportunity, entered the swamp and cut down and burned up all the thickets and trees that were growing there. Exposed to the sun and wind, the morass eventually became solid ground. Auburn was thus in 1815 a thriving settlement, not only located on the grand highways of travel and trade, but well placed in the heart of a fertile and rapidly filling country. Hundreds of acres of forest land were now being cleared up yearly and cultivated. The village itself possessed immense undeveloped resources, and was at this time considerably ahead of all other settlements in Western New York. Rochester was a mere handful of log houses on the banks of the Genesee River. Syracuse was a farm, where Edward Patton, then residing at Onondaga Hill, went to buy cattle to stock his meat market. Geneva and Canandaigua were small, and in point of growth nearly stationary. Auburn, on the contrary, though sorely in need of incorporation, for the sake of improving its streets and preventing fires, was prosperous and growing.

CHAPTER V.

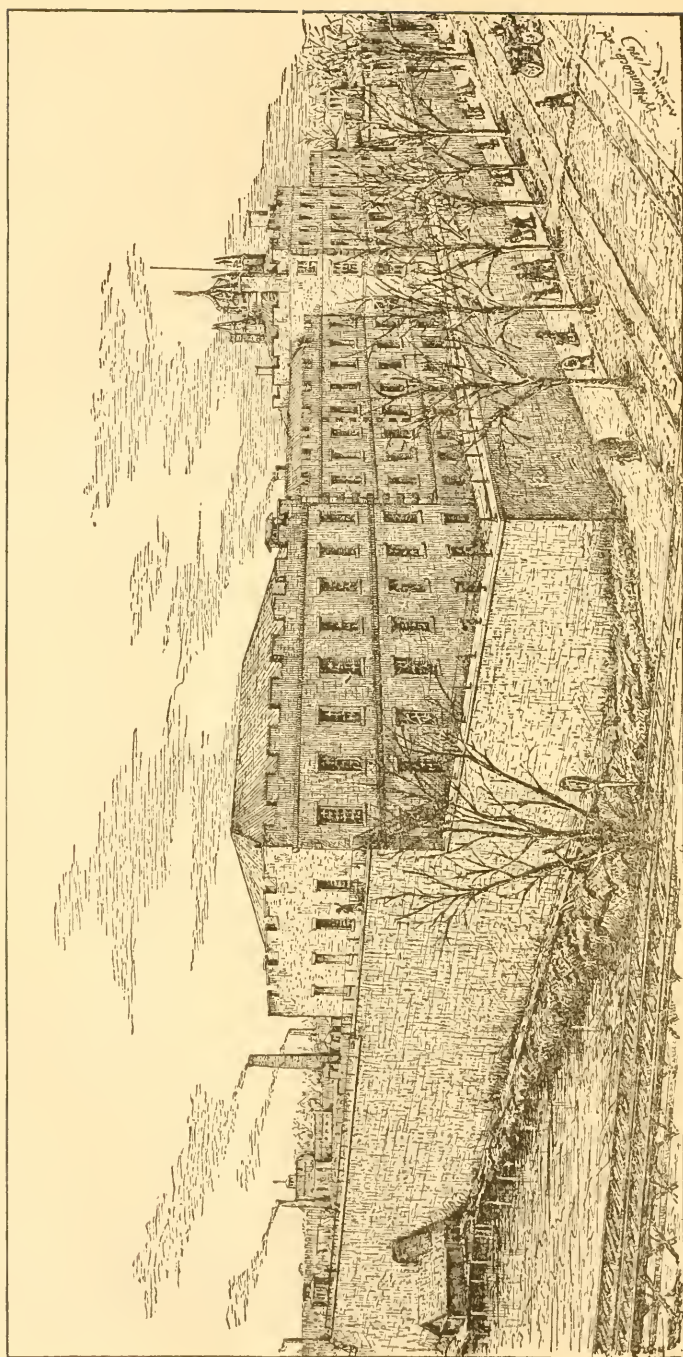
History of Auburn.

ITS INCORPORATION AS A VILLAGE AND THE CONSEQUENT IMPROVEMENTS—THE BUILDING OF THE STATE PRISON AND GENERAL PROGRESS—AUBURN IN 1835.

AUBURN was legally incorporated a village by the Legislature on the 18th day of April, 1815. By the terms of the Act, the freeholders and inhabitants of lot No. 47, Aurelius, and the eastern half of 46, were constituted a body corporate, with perpetual succession and power to erect public buildings, procure fire engines and utensils, regulate the streets and sidewalks, and to exercise all needful authority for the preservation of good order and the public health. The officers of the village were five trustees, three assessors, a clerk, a treasurer, and a collector, who were, with the exception of the collector, to be elected on the

first Monday in May each year. The first Board of Trustees was composed of Joseph Colt, the President, Enos T. Throop, Bradley Tuttle, Lyman Payne and David Hyde, who met monthly, or as often as circumstances required, at the office of the President. The duty of putting the government into operation, they discharged with great discretion. Protection of the village from fire and the improvement of the streets and walks, were among the first official acts. A fire engine was purchased in New York and shipped by boat up the Hudson. At Newburgh the boat was ice bound and the engine brought thence by team, which required fifteen days. Auburn had a notorious reputation for mud. Its walks, where any were found, consisted of slabs irregularly laid in the spring, but regularly consumed for fuel in the winter, and its streets were a sea of mud during the wet season. But in the fall of 1816, an order was issued for the laying of brick or plank sidewalks, eight feet in width, and the principal streets were then from time to time scraped, repaired and graded, and the walks extended, to the inexpressible satisfaction of every dweller in the village.

The proposition to erect, in some one of the villages of Western New York, a new prison, had been under the consideration of the Legislature for several years, and the necessity for such an institution being strongly urged by the prison authorities of the State, the resolution had been taken to build it. In the matter of its location, which was for a time an open question, Auburn felt the deepest interest. It was desirable that an institution so well calculated to confer importance and prosperity on any place should be built here. The claims of Cayuga County were presented in the Legislature by John H. Beach, then the member of Assembly from this district, who was undoubtedly the leading spirit in the lower House in 1816. The government of the State was then in the hands of the Democratic party, for which Cayuga County, though once strongly Federal, had risen to give one of the largest majorities of any county in the State. Suffolk and Orange, it is believed, alone exceeded it. When the question of locating the prison was agitated, therefore, Auburn came favorably into view, and on the 12th day of April, 1816, three citizens of the village, Hon. Elijah Miller, James Grover and Hon. John H. Beach, were authorized by law to build that institution here. Citizens of Auburn had agreed to donate a site, and two such were proffered—one by George Casey, situated on the southern bounds of his farm, near a stone quarry, where the foundation might have been laid upon the solid rock, and another by Samuel Dill, David Hyde, John H. Beach and Ebenezer S. Beach, on the bank of the outlet, at a point where, by constructing a dam across the stream, a valuable water power was obtainable. The latter site was accepted by the commissioners on account of the water power, and a deed was received for the same on the 22d of June. Six acres and twenty perches were conveyed to the State, with sufficient land for a six-rods-wide road on three sides of the lot, and the privilege of building a dam and using half the water power. Plans for the prison buildings having been prepared by J. O. Daniels, Esq., architect, and approved by the Justice of the Court of Chancery, William Brittin, a competent master builder, was employed to carry them out, and the contract for the masonry work was awarded to Isaac Lytle. Foundations for the stone inclosure were put under way immediately, and on the 28th of June, the southeast corner-stone of the wall, in which was placed a bottle of whisky, was laid. Twenty thousand dollars were expended the first season on the work, which employed not only every builder in Auburn, not otherwise engaged, but large numbers from abroad. The erection and inclo-



VIEW OF THE STATE PRISON AT AUBURN.

sure of the main building, and the carrying up of the outside wall to a height of four feet, were the results of 1816; by the winter of 1817, the south wing was in readiness for the reception of criminals, and the work thenceforth went rapidly forward.*

Scarcely was the prison under way when the leading business men of the town began to agitate the question of the establishment of a bank here, a measure which had been rendered necessary by the heavy disbursements of money by the State Commissioners and the demand by citizens for the use of capital to develop the resources of the town. No regular banks of deposit and issue were in operation at this time nearer than those at Canandaigua and Utica, although prominent merchants, both in Auburn and the surrounding villages, were in many cases depositories of funds and bankers for their customers and friends. The necessity for a bank in Auburn was apparent, and such an institution, by the style of the Auburn Bank, was therefore chartered May 31, 1817, with a capital of \$400,000. The shares were fixed at \$50 each, subscription books were opened and soon 21,803 shares were taken. The bank was formally organized in July, 1817, and immediately opened for business.

The new vigor that pervaded every department of action, after the incorporation of the village, led to the organization of a number of religious societies and enabled them to erect houses of worship. The Theological Seminary, also due to the same causes, was a daring enterprise of 1819. The history of the seminary will be found in another chapter under the proper title.

In 1820, Auburn had a population of 2,233 and was in such a prosperous condition that the Columbian Garden, with an amphitheatre for circus performances, a ten-pin alley, a stage and galleries for the drama, and arrangements for fire works and music, was opened, and became a place of popular resort at all times. In the meantime, work had gone rapidly forward on the State Prison, and in 1823, the massive main hall and wings, the extensive wooden work-shops for the coopers, blacksmiths, spinners and shoemakers, severally, and an inclosing stone wall, twenty feet high, were completed at a cost of \$400,000. Its construction was a source of much of the prosperity of the village. Indeed, the advantages accruing to the village from the location therein of the prison of Western New York and from the expenditures of the moneys necessary in its erection were very great. The dignity and importance of Auburn among the villages of the State were immeasurably enhanced; the place rose into general notice, and by the developement of its quarries, water power and resources, its citizens acquired wealth and prosperity, and the population advanced steadily in numbers.

During this period valuable improvements had taken place on the Owaseo—several extensive mills and new dams had been erected, while others were rebuilt and enlarged; an imposing array of new blocks, the seminary and other fine buildings were being built, giving additional prominence to the village, and the population increased until in 1825 it was reckoned that Auburn contained 2,982 inhabitants, and the citizens deemed that the business interests of the place demanded the establishment of another bank. Journalism kept pace with the growing wants of the times. The *Western Federalist* had passed into the hands of Thomas N. Skinner, an enterprising young printer from Connecticut, and his partner, William Crosbie, in 1816, and the paper, conducted with ability, was issued under the style of the *Auburn Gazette* until 1819, when its name was changed to the *Republican*.

* For full history and description of the State Prison, see Chapter X.

In 1824, the *Republican*, as well as the *Cayuga Patriot*, the latter edited by Hon. Ulysses F. Doubleday, the father of Gen. Abner Doubleday, of Fort Sumter fame, received a competitor in the *Free Press*, a weekly sheet issued by Richard Oliphant. The new journal was the largest west of Albany at the time of its first issue, having five large columns to the page.

The next decade witnessed an era of prosperity that has never since been excelled. Great schemes for public improvement, that were fully expected to immediately develop the village into a city, were conceived, many of which never reached a successful fruition, but the village grew rapidly and each succeeding year found a largely increased population and such evidences of improvement as caused the visitor to agree with those claiming that it was "the loveliest village of the plain." In 1830, it contained a population of 4,486 souls, an increase of 1,594 in five years. The year 1829 had been one of the great building years, giving to Auburn its second church, a paper mill, a large number of fine dwellings, the American (an excellent large hotel,) several minor shops and mills, and six fine cut-stone stores, four stories in height. "Excelsior" seemed to be the motto and "Progress" the watchword of the rapidly growing village. In 1832, new Episcopal and Methodist churches were erected, and a new stone county jail was built in 1833. This was another great building year, and added to the village the Demaree block of seven cut-stone store houses, the Cayuga County bank building, John H. Chedell's handsome stone block of two stores, the Hyde & Watson's block, and numerous elegant wooden and brick buildings. A new Baptist church on Genesee street was erected in 1834, and during 1835, eighty-five new residences sprang up, among the most prominent buildings being a spacious four-story cut-stone block of eleven store-houses, on Genesee street, between South and Exchange, built by the Hon. William H. Seward, Nelson Beardsley, Jared L. Rathbun, of Albany, Calvin Burr, Nathan Burr, James T. Seymour, Palmer Holley and Cornelius B. and Jacob R. De Reimer. The source of all this advancement and prosperity was exclusively the enterprise of the citizens, who were thoroughly pervaded with a passion for internal improvements, and were, during these past fifteen years, engaged in the most public-spirited schemes for the development of the resources of the town, for its adornment and for the increase of the facilities of speedy transportation and travel to the grand marts of the State and country.

The population of the village in 1835 had increased to 5,368, and this vigorous growth was accompanied with a corresponding expansion of the village itself. In the flight of the fifteen years ending with 1835, Auburn was wholly changed in appearance. Temples, store houses and mills, hotels, public buildings and dwellings, shot up into the air on every street, mingling with, or supplanting old erections, filling the streets with piles of brick, stone and lumber, and throngs of workmen and working teams. The village was developing into a large, thriving, populous market town, which those who had visited it at the time of its incorporation were unable to recognize. The place was prosperous beyond precedent. Great attention had been given to the grading and ornamentation of the streets, which were leveled and macadamized; and shade trees of choice varieties were set out along their sides by public spirited citizens, who formed an association for the purpose, each agreeing, not only to plant trees in front of his own house, but at least one in front of his neighbor's. Auburn was almost ready to graduate from a village into a city, and its people were so wrapped up in the numerous enterprises then attracting their attention they did not perceive the clouds gathering and brewing the storm, which soon broke and almost swept them away in its flood.

CHAPTER VI.

History of Auburn.

THE YEAR 1836 AND ITS PROMISES OF A BRIGHT FUTURE—THE PANIC OF 1837—SLOWLY RECOVERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE PANIC.

THE YEAR 1836 was the most memorable in the annals of Auburn. No year ever began more auspiciously, terminated more joyfully, or was regarded at its'close with more satisfaction by the merchant, mechanic, capitalist and speculator. It was a period of extraordinary activity in every department of business, and of visionary speculation—the great excited year of Auburn's history. A new court house was erected, at a cost of about \$30,000, while the organization of the Female Seminary Association, the improvement of the North street cemetery and the erection of the Auburn park were also incidents of the year. Real estate rose to five and ten times its former value and the village was enlarged—on paper—to the bounds of the township. Lots and farms were sold at fabulous prices, while costly and spacious edifices were erected all over the place and new and large ones were planned, broad boulevards were laid out in the suburbs—the citizens all felt rich, and all made money, whether they bought or sold. Under the belief that the village was soon to be a powerful manufacturing town, land companies were formed and bought up all the out-lying lands at enormous rates, and public works were projected of unprecedented magnitude. The trustees of the corporation, at the request of the citizens, caused an imposing map of the town to be engraved and printed, displaying attractive representations of the Auburn College, the Prison, the Seminary and other public buildings, and of numberless broad avenues and spacious blocks and other attractive features that only existed in their imagination. The closing night of 1836, the brightest year in its history, saw the streets of Auburn illuminated for the first time with oil lamps, as if in honor of its importance. The village entered peacefully upon another year. Never were its people more prosperous and contented, never were there so few among them that were idle or needy, never was the future more inviting. Ambitious citizens, looking through the vista of oncoming years, believed that they saw Auburn at no great distance a mighty and wealthy city, spreading even to the shores of the Owaseo, and glittering with the spires of magnificent buildings, among which was the lofty dome of the Capitol.

But already was that gathering at the horizon which should reverse this picture. Scarcely was 1837 inaugurated before a financial storm of unprecedented severity appeared in the sky, and, bursting, swiftly prostrated the prosperity of Auburn and the State. Without the ability to stay its progress, the citizens saw the storm advance and overtake their bright schemes one by one and leave them in ruin. In the ardor of enterprise they had laid aside the cloak of caution, and were unprepared for the revelation. This year was, therefore, in Auburn a period of business reverses and calamities. These misfortunes were precipitated by a conflagration

which occurred on the night of Saturday, January, 21, 1837, when in three hours fourteen buildings, on the south side of Genesee street, were laid in ashes, entailing a loss of not less than \$100,000. The suspension of the business of those firms in the burnt district, with their losses, was a stunning blow. Few were able to sustain their misfortune, and their dejection added to the general gloom in business circles, caused by the approach of hard times, which all could plainly see. The premonition of the financial storm of 1837 had first been heard, upon the assembling of the Legislature, on the first Monday of January. Most of the banks in the State then represented to that body that they were in distress, by reason of the inability of their customers to take up their discounted paper; that they had very little specie in their vaults, and were unable to procure more, from the fact that the country had been drained to meet balances due abroad, upon an excessive import trade; that they could not redeem their bills in specie, and they requested the Legislature to protect them, in suspending specie payments, since they would otherwise be obliged to go into liquidation. The extension of unlimited credit to their customers by the banks, and all dealers in merchandising, wholesale and retail, had been a characteristic feature of 1836, but this disclosure to the Legislature, informed all debtors that they had nothing more to expect from their creditors. The suspension of specie payments by the banks at Albany and New York, on the 10th of May, resulted in a terrible panic. The commotion, not confined to the great cities, was immediately felt in Auburn, and specie vanished from circulation in a moment. It was impossible for the banks here to withstand a pressure that had mastered the monetary institutions of the metropolis, and they accordingly appealed to the people to sustain them in following the example of the banks in New York. The trustees of the corporation met at their room on the 12th, to consider what the times required them to do. Ninety-six merchants and business men of the town, having agreed to receive the bills of the Auburn banks at par at their stores, the trustees recommended the institutions to suspend specie payments, directing that their bills should be taken in payment of all village taxes, and pledging the responsibility of the village, for their ultimate redemption. A public meeting of the inhabitants was held at the town hall, the same day, and the citizens resolved to sustain the banks of the place, a committee, furthermore, being appointed to impress upon the Legislature, the necessity of restraining the banks of the State from issuing one, two and three dollar notes, and to ask leniency for the action of the banks here in suspending redemption of their bills in specie. The committee was successful in its efforts, and suspension was granted for one year. The banks were aided in a measure by this action, but not materially the people, and during the month of May, the latter found themselves almost entirely deprived of any circulating medium of a denomination less than five dollars. This dearth of the means of making small change closed the door, for a time, upon all sorts of small dealings in family supplies, store trade, and the employment of wood choppers and day laborers. Wide-spread suffering in the village, among all classes, was the consequence, and business was almost suspended. In this emergency the trustees authorized the immediate issue of \$8,000 in checks or notes of the size of one, two and three dollars, and sent them into circulation, retaining the funds arising from their sale, expressly for their redemption. Firms and corporations followed this example, and during the summer of 1837 it was estimated that four-fifths of the circulating medium in Auburn, then amounting to \$200,000, consisted of these "shinplasters," as they were called. The long continued pressure of the times and the scarcity of money, resulted in a ruinous depreciation of property. A part, at

least, of the prosperity of Auburn was fictitious. Those who had invested their fortunes largely in real estate, at high prices, were the first to feel the severity of the panic, and their property gradually lost its value, till, in many instances, it would bring no more than one-sixth of what it had cost, twelve months before. The reaction left capitalists helpless to save their investments—all lost large sums of money, and many made deplorable failures. Business was checked in all its departments, and a general reduction of expenses by the citizens followed, throwing large numbers of workmen and mechanics out of employment, causing the distress of the times to fall heavily upon the industrial classes. These occurrences gave the death blow to enterprise in Auburn, and all schemes requiring the outlay of large sums of money, became business impossibilities.

The leaders in the generous movements for new avenues, boulevards and parks, in the project for the establishment of a college here, in the matter of canal navigation to the Susquehanna, and in a scheme for erecting certain woolen and flouring mills, on the outlet, became deeply involved in the general embarrassment, and though they struggled hard to maintain themselves, they were forced to give up all of these enterprises—except the railroad between Auburn and Syracuse, which had been projected soon after the opening of the Erie Canal, in 1825—and extricate themselves from their business complications. The town was prostrated and for the next five years received scarce an accession to its population, in any other manner than by births.

Business and travel upon the railroad to Syracuse began on the 8th of January, 1838, the line having been finished to the Erie Canal, a distance of twenty-three miles from Auburn, and within two miles of the present terminus. The Auburn & Syracuse Railroad Company had been incorporated by an act of Legislature, passed May 1st, 1834, with an authorized capital of \$400,000, but it began its existence under very inauspicious circumstances. The construction of a railroad from Auburn to Syracuse was, from the broken nature of the ground over which a large part of it must necessarily pass, and from the retired and unfavorable location of Auburn, regarded in many places as an act of unspeakable folly. Subscriptions to the stock were accordingly slow, but the gentlemen at the head of the enterprise persisted in their efforts, and in spite of all impediments were enabled to report on the 11th of December that they had received subscriptions to the full amount of \$400,000, of which sum \$350,000 had been raised in Auburn and the immediate vicinity. The organization of the Company was effected on January 20th, 1836, and the surveys and examinations, preliminary to the location of the route of the road, were immediately made. The incorporation of the Auburn & Rochester Railroad Company, May 13th, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and of other roads, making a complete connection between Albany and Buffalo, the same year, added wings to the building of the road to Syracuse, but its completion under the circumstances was highly creditable to the officers of the company. The impediments they had overcome, in laying the road, in paying their workmen during the hard times, in removing the incredulity of the public, and in surmounting the embarrassments of inexperience, were prodigious. The first excursion train to Syracuse left Auburn on January 8th, 1838, and was drawn by horses. The second party of excursionists visited Syracuse, June 4, 1834, to celebrate the completion of the road the whole distance, and this trip was made with an engine drawing the train.

Among the great schemes of 1828-35, was one for building a dam, 38 feet in height, in the gorge of the outlet, about a mile from the lake, with a canal along

the west bank of the stream, which was expected to make the lake navigable to the basin at the dam, where connection was to be made with the railroad, besides gaining the power of 700 horses for utilization by the manufactories below the dam. The Auburn & Owasco Canal Company was incorporated April 21, 1828, for the purpose of carrying out this scheme, but failed to do anything, until June 1, 1835, when the company was reorganized, and proceeded to put the plans into execution. The corner stone of the dam was laid on the 14th of October, 1835, with great ceremony, the entire village and surrounding country joining in the parade, which preceded the laying of the stone. The day was given over to festivity and enjoyment, as it was believed this dam and the canal was to confer the greatest benefit upon the place. The building of the dam was commenced without delay, and work was carried on, as the state of the outlet permitted, until 1839, when it had been erected to the height of 35 feet. Then the unwonted stringency of the times caused public interest in the matter to droop, while those who had embarked their private fortunes in the erection of the big dam, and the improvement of the water power of the outlet, having suffered heavy losses by the panic of 1837, were unable to carry the scheme forward to consummation. Movements looking to the construction of railroads through the productive grain and timber regions, which it had been expected to reach by navigation of the lake, appear to have removed the necessity for the last named measure. Leaving the big dam as it stood in 1839, therefore, the Canal Company sold its property along the outlet, and wound up its affairs, having indeed failed to accomplish the nominal end of its existence, but having, nevertheless, performed a work to which the city of Auburn owes, in a large degree, its present prosperity.

The three years beginning with the summer of 1839 were marked by a general monotony and dullness pervading all business and financial circles. Yet enterprise did something toward repairing the wasted resources and trade of the place, and the railroad to Syracuse contributed, in no trifling degree, to restore the drooping courage of the merchants, and to accelerate the return of better times. The current of trade through the village was very large, and the detention of passengers here, arising from the necessary trouble of shifting from the cars to the coach, or *vice versa*, was the means of dropping many a dollar into the coffers of the business men. The opening of the railroad between Rochester and Auburn, on the 4th of November, 1841, wrought the happiest results, and then the village began to recover, although slowly, as yet, from the effects of the panic.

The new vigor imparted to wool growing and the manufacture of woolen goods in America, by the tariff of 1842, and the consequent preparations for the erection of woolen factories in great numbers, in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, interested the citizens of Auburn afresh, in 1844, in the long talked of, but unaccomplished scheme of erecting a woolen factory here, and of putting into use some part of the vast and idle water power of the Owasco outlet. It was also beginning to be observed that the absence of a market for wool, in Auburn, was highly injurious to the interests of the town, and the wool growers of the county; and that though this place was situated in the heart of a fertile and productive agricultural district, and by reason of its now easy access, immense water power, and facilities for building, was well adapted to become an extensive manufacturing town, that that end would never be attained, without the aid of enterprise, the erection of mills and the making of employment for the population. The advantages of the proposed factory were, therefore, laid before a few prominent citizens, and resulted, in 1844, in the formation of the Cayuga Woolen Co., which, however, failed

to accomplish its purpose. The movement was then allowed to stand a couple of years, but, in 1847, the Auburn Woolen Co. was organized in its place, and erected the mills, a history of which is given in another chapter under the title of the "Auburn Woolen Co."

The worst effects of the panic had now been overcome, and the village was gradually assuming its old-time appearance of prosperity. The fire of 1837, which precipitated the panic, was in reality an advantage to Auburn, as it was time that the north side of Genesee street should be embellished with something of a higher order than a row of wooden shops. The opportunity was afforded, and was improved without delay, magnificent stone blocks soon appearing on the sites of the hitherto hideous structures. The year 1846, therefore, which gave to Auburn its first line of telegraph wire and the first daily newspapers, found it a more attractive village, in a fairly prosperous condition, as may be inferred from the statement that its people were enabled to secure the holding here of the State Agricultural Fair.

CHAPTER VII.

History of Auburn.

AUBURN CHARTERED AS A CITY—BRIGHTER DAYS AND RAPID PROGRESS—THE CITY IN 1869.

ON THE 21st day of March, 1848, Auburn was chartered as a city, having then nearly 8,500 inhabitants. A charter election took place on the first Tuesday of April, at which Cyrus C. Dennis, a public spirited and energetic citizen, was elected the first Mayor.

Eleven years had now passed since the crushing ordeal of 1837. The wounds of that disaster had healed slowly, yet but few disabling effects remained, and despondency and inertness had given place to hope and activity. Brighter days dawned upon Auburn, and the general despondency that had pervaded the town since 1837, and stagnated business of every sort, was now succeeded by an equally general reanimation.

Laws to increase the usefulness and influence of the common schools were among the first important acts of the young city. Ordinances for the regulation and management of the schools were adopted on the 3d of August, 1850, which secured a thorough uniformity throughout the city of modes of instruction and text books, directed the separation of the sexes in the schools, and limited the school year to forty-five weeks, and prescribed the course of studies. They laid the foundation of that system of free education in Auburn, which, modified and improved from time to time, has now attained a perfection and usefulness not excelled in Western New York, and of which the city may be deservedly proud.

That passion for the internal improvement and adornment of their town, which seems to have pervaded its citizens throughout its entire history, led, about this time, to the incorporation of a new Cemetery Association. The old cemetery on

North street had, by the vicissitudes of over half a century, become crowded with graves of the dead, and more room for another cemetery was required. The great natural capabilities of the bold eminence known as Fort Hill, in the western part of Auburn, which, by reason of the beauty of its groves, its prominence as a point of observation, and the enchanting views of the villages and lakes of the county that might be caught from its top, seemed fitted by nature especially for this purpose. The Fort Hill Cemetery Association was accordingly incorporated on the 15th of May, 1851, and a conveyance of the hill being secured by the association, on the 25th of August, 1851, the grounds were enclosed. Having been partially cleared of rubbish, they were formally consecrated for the purpose of the burial of human remains, on July 7, 1852, and the work of improving the hill was then begun and has been continued until the grounds are surpassed by few cemeteries in the country.

Auburn was now gaining the ground it had lost as a village during the few years previous to its admittance into the great sisterhood of cities, and the necessities of its greater manufacturing interests caused the agitation of the subject of improving and developing the immense water power of the outlet, which had occupied the minds of the mill owners for full forty years. The top of the upper dam was a foot and a half below mean high water mark. The lake regularly discharged the surplus waters accumulated in the spring, during that season and the summer, at a rapid rate, through an open outlet, and its surface fell, at the approach of autumn, to the level of a sand-bar at its foot, when the flow nearly ceased. A period of five months, varying somewhat in length with the season, was therefore, unfaillingly brought around, when the current of the outlet became so sluggish and feeble as to be insufficient to drive the machinery of the manufactories at the dams fully, thereby causing many injurious interruptions and suspensions in manufacturing. The necessities of the Port Byron level of the Erie Canal also required that the flow of the Owaseo should not fail in the dry season, and thus another interest arose, in the matter of improving the outlet, whose influence aided materially in accomplishing the purpose. An act of Legislature, passed April 9th, 1852, appropriated \$7,000 for the improvement of the outlet. Eight different plans were presented, for producing a more uniform discharge of water from the lake, and of increasing the flowage of the outlet, in the fall of the year. After a thorough examination of all plans, the Commissioners, appointed for the purpose, decided to open the channel of the creek, by clearing away all logs, flood-woods and debris, so as to give a four-foot flow; to dig a channel through Hubbard's Point, to the lake, four feet in depth and twenty-eight in width on the bottom, the sides being faced with stone; to excavate across the bar a similar channel, protected on either side by moles or banks, made from the earth and materials taken out of the cuts, covered with stone as rip-rap, and provided at the outward end with piers for ice and water-breaker; to close the old channel with a bank, and to erect a flood gate near the junction of the new channel and the outlet. The necessary right of way having been secured, work was immediately begun on the channel, the total length of which, from the verge of the sand bar to the outlet, was estimated at about 2,380 feet. Of this, 1,020 feet were excavated in 1852-3, and 762 feet more in 1854. The State then appropriated \$6,485 more toward the completion of the work. The improvement, though then unfinished, was of extraordinary value to the State in 1854. The summer had been excessively warm and dry and many small streams utterly failed in the severity of the drought. To preserve continued navigation upon the State canals was a subject of the deep-

est perplexity, boats being frequently detained by low water, on some of the levels, and great losses resulting thereby, both to traders and the State. The Canal Commissioners allude in their annual report to the Legislature in January, 1855, to the difficulty they experience of obtaining water at the Port Byron level. Having exhausted all the reservoirs at their command, they then ordered the commissioners at Auburn to throw open the new cut, at the Owaseo lake, in order to relieve the canals. This was their last resource, and the channel in the sand bar being cut to maintain the supply, navigation was thus preserved uninterrupted. The Canal Commissioners finished the work on the outlet in 1855, with the aid of an additional appropriation of \$10,000. Two features of the original design were not carried out, however. The raising of the surface of the lake, by means of a gate, three feet above low water mark, was abandoned, as was also the idea of closing the old channel above its junction with the new. An act of April 5, 1857, authorized the Canal Commissioners to appropriate, whenever they chose, the upper dam on the outlet to the use of the State, and raise it to a height sufficient to effect all the purposes of a gate in the channel. This was never done by them in any permanent manner, but they caused the new channel to be deepened and enlarged and cleared of quicksand in a way which rendered the raising of the dam entirely unnecessary.

This improvement of the Owaseo was of great advantage to Auburn, and marked progress was then yearly shown in every portion of the city. The breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in 1861, gave an impulse to business of all kinds that has been unparalleled in our history. Auburn not only furnished its full quota of defenders of the Union, but with the other cities and villages in the North, received an impetus to its trade and manufactures that has not yet been stayed. During the eight years between 1861 and 1869 the growth of the city equalled, if it did not surpass, the most excited period in its history as a village. New manufactories were established in great numbers, new business houses were opened, new buildings were erected in every part of the place, and its population almost doubled. Improvement succeeded improvement and the population of the city, which in 1865 was 12,567, had increased in 1869 to 15,000, exclusive of the inmates in the prison. Gas had been introduced in 1850, and in 1865 the water supply had been made equal to all demands by the adoption of the Holly system of water works. And thus it had become one of the most important cities in Central New York, with every indication of a continuance of its growth and prosperity.

One of the enterprises that materially advanced the interests of the city during this period was the Merchants' Union Express Company, which was organized soon after the close of the war. To no other class of business, probably, had the war given a more powerful stimulus than to the carrying trade, and the enormous profits made by the various Express companies awakened competition. It was then thought by some of the citizens of Auburn that an opportunity was offered to establish, with success, a new company, based somewhat upon the cooperative system of labor; that, as the merchants of the United States were the principal patrons of the express, a plan which should unite them as stockholders in a business in which they themselves were the largest customers, would secure eminent success. Accordingly, in the spring of 1866, the Merchants' Union Express was organized with Elmore P. Ross, President; William H. Seward, Jr., Vice President; John N. Knapp, Secretary; William C. Beardsley, Treasurer, and Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, Attorney. The Executive Board consisted of Major General H. W. Slocum, Elmore P. Ross, Elliott G. Storke, William C. Beardsley, Clinton T. Baekus, William H. Seward, Jr., and John A. Green, Jr. The Board of Directors was composed of C.

B. Farwell, Clinton Briggs, Chicago; John Nazro, Milwaukee; T. D. McMillan, Cleveland; W. E. Schwartz, Pittsburg; Henry Lewis, T. A. Caldwell, Philadelphia; Theodore M. Pomeroy, Auburn; John How, Barton Able, St. Louis; M. J. Mills, Detroit; L. C. Hopkins, G. T. Steadman, Cincinnati; Aaron Brinkerhoff, J. Trumbull Smith, and W. A. Smith, of New York. The capital was placed nominally at \$20,000,000, but the stock was to be assessed only to such an extent as the necessities of the business required. As was anticipated, the stock was speedily taken, and so great was the demand that the amount to be subscribed by a single merchant was limited, while the stock was distributed so thoroughly that the company boasted of its ten thousand stockholders. Though harassed by its rivals on every side, and retarded by the magnitude of the undertaking, such was the energy displayed that on the first of October, 1866, the company was running its cars over the principal railways, and before the commencement of 1867 Auburn became the centre of a net work of express lines which extended into every city and nearly every town of the Northern States. The number of persons in its employ exceeded three thousand, and the business done by the company became enormous. But owing to depressed rates of compensation, occasioned by the deadly competition with other lines, the losses were just as enormous. Indeed, the losses of the company were proportionately greater as the amount of business transacted was larger. Such a ruinous competition could not be sustained by either side, and after the capital of every company had been greatly impaired, a compromise was effected. Although the losses were greatly diminished, it was found necessary, to ensure a profitable business, and even a continuance of existence, for the four companies who were at this time dividing losses and profits, to reduce to a still greater degree their expenses. To accomplish this, on the first of December, 1868, the Merchants' Union was consolidated with the American under the title of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, and the grandest enterprise of which Auburn can boast virtually went out of existence. But it would not be too much to say that no other project has caused the name of Auburn to be so widely known or centred here so much of foreign interest.

Auburn in 1869 contained, as has been previously stated, 15,000 inhabitants, of whom 18 were clergymen, 38 lawyers, 27 physicians, 35 teachers, 65 manufacturers, 85 bankers and capitalists, 200 retail dealers, 203 clerks, 190 carpenters and cabinet makers, 108 printers, 74 masons, stone cutters and quarrymen, 35 produce dealers, 42 shoemakers, 55 blacksmiths, 2,130 mechanics and workmen, 450 operatives (girls and boys), and 300 sewing women. The number of buildings in the city was 3,154, of which 2,226 were residences (174 of the same having been built in 1868), 602 barns, 221 stores and shops, 13 churches, 7 banking houses, 41 mills and manufactories, 6 school houses, 6 wagon shops, 4 carpenter shops, 1 theological seminary, 2 concert halls, 6 hotels and taverns, 4 fire engine houses, 1 prison, 1 court house, 1 jail, 1 town hall, and 11 miscellaneous buildings. Two brisk dailies and five weeklies constituted the newspaper press. The area of the city was 3,600 acres, laid out with considerable though not entire regularity. Ninety or more streets subdivided its area into blocks, which, among the residences, were generally rectangular in shape, but in the business parts of the city polygons of every description. The residences were, for the most part, solid and elegant structures of brick and wood, while the business blocks were massive cut stone and brick edifices, generally four stories high.

The growth of the city had been somewhat remarkable, and there were those among its citizens that contended it had at last attained its growth, but Henry

Hall, in his "History of Auburn" (1869) said: "There is no apparent reason why Auburn should halt in her progress, till her population should exceed fifty thousand, nor why that result should not be attained within twenty years." And although the population of the city will not probably reach that figure in the period stated, its growth since has been such as to confirm the sound judgment of the author when he gave expression to this hopeful opinion.

CHAPTER VIII.

History of Auburn.

THE PROSPERITY FOLLOWING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION— THE REACTION OF 1873—THE DECADE FROM 1873 TO 1883.

THE HISTORY of Auburn has thus been briefly sketched from its first settlement down to 1869, and but a very few pages will be required to complete the links in the chain connecting the past with the present. "The immense sums which were loaned and disbursed during the decade from 1862 to 1872 for various purposes by the general government, the loyal states, counties, towns, cities, corporations, individuals and associations, have been estimated at ten thousand million dollars. This vast sum was rapidly distributed to the families of soldiers in bounties and wages, to producers of all kinds to supply the necessities and the waste of war, to laborers of all kinds engaged in the production of supplies, to manufacturers for whose production the demand exceeded the supply, to railroads and shippers, whose facilities for transportation were generally inadequate, necessitating new roads and rolling stock, new boats and ships to meet the extraordinary demand. Every miner of coal, and every worker in iron or wood was constantly employed, as well as those engaged in the manufacture of fabrics and clothing. There was apparently no limit to the demand, and arrangements to supply it were constantly and largely augmented. Manufacturing centred in the villages and cities, wherein the demand for all sorts of laborers was constant, and to them they flocked from the country in crowds. Accommodations must of necessity be provided in the villages and cities for the vast influx of population for whom buildings must be provided, and their erection in large numbers gave additional activity to the already over-excited industries, and dwellings, stores and shops of all kinds were augmented in proportion to the increase of customers. The extreme demand for labor and all its products advanced their prices to rates hitherto unknown, and the liberal compensation made the laborers free purchasers and good customers of the several dealers, whose business was correspondingly large and profitable. These ten years brought a marvelous change in all cities and villages, and Auburn shared in the general change."

The Southern Central Railroad* had been completed, giving additional and valuable transportation facilities; new manufactories had been established and the old ones enlarged; a high rate of wages was paid the workmen and everybody was prosperous. And during this period the population and material wealth of Auburn had doubled.

Then came the panic of 1873. With increased wealth and prosperity, the habits of the citizens had also greatly changed and their average living expenses had more than doubled. Taxes had increased more than four fold, and to meet the large augmentation of expenses required a corresponding increase of receipts or a radical change of habits. When the reaction occurred in 1873, a sudden and general check was given to the recent business activity, followed either by a general stoppage or the unprofitable use of the wheels of industry, and throwing out of employment much of the labor hitherto fully employed and liberally rewarded. Few of that class had expected or were prepared for the emergency of enforced idleness. Although for years they had received fully double the usual compensation, their current expenditures had, in nearly all cases, equalled their current receipts, and want and distress immediately followed the stoppage of work. A rapid decline in property followed from the fabulous values of the ten years of inflation, and many fortunes were thus blotted out or largely diminished.

But Auburn suffered much less from the reaction of 1873 than from that of 1837, mainly for the reasons of the greatly increased wealth of its citizens, their less relative liabilities for works of public or private improvements and the generally sound condition of the banking institutions of the country. True, in the first year or two following the panic, there was a general stagnation of trade, but the manufacturing interests of the city were now quite large and the demand for their products could not entirely cease, consequently a portion of the workmen, sufficiently large, at least, to keep business alive, were given employment during the dullest period. In the gradual recovery of the entire country from the effects of the panic Auburn was not slow in mending, and it was but a couple of years until its manufactories were again employing the thousands of laborers that were suspended while the hard times prevailed. As all know, these few years of depression were in turn followed by a season of activity in all branches of trade; again the wheels of industry were caused rapidly to revolve and again the growth of Auburn was accelerated.

The census of 1880 gave Auburn a population of 21,924, which, although not as large an increase as had been shown in previous decades, was probably larger than that made by most Eastern cities of a comparative size during the decade from 1870 to 1880. The increase shown in the past three years is more gratifying, and if maintained, will give Auburn in 1890 a population of 40,000; and there is no reason to doubt, from the influences now working, that this result will be accomplished.

The population of Auburn is now (March, 1884.) about 26,000. The city is well and economically governed, has an efficient police and fire department, an ample supply of water, is lighted by gas and the electric light, and is, in a word, a model

* The Southern Central Railroad Company was organized on the 6th of September, 1855, and was an outgrowth of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New York Railroad scheme, which had been projected as early as 1852. The Southern Central road was completed from the Seneca River to Owego in the winter of 1859-60, and through careful management has become a successful railroad.

manufacturing town, in which residence is most desirable and many advantages are offered for the successful establishment of other manufacturing enterprises. To its manufacturers it is indebted for its latter growth and prosperity, and, therefore, it will joyfully hail the advent of all others.

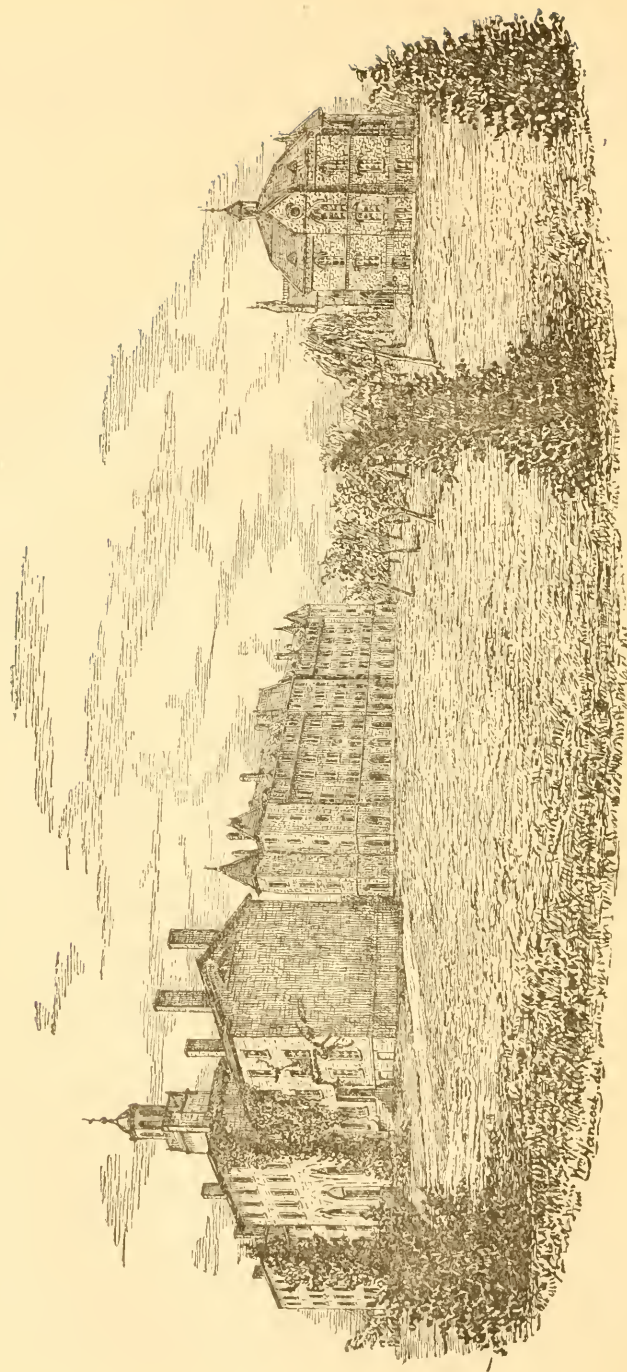
CHAPTER IX.

The Theological Seminary.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN NEW YORK—ITS HISTORY.

SITUATED on a commanding eminence in the north-eastern part of the city, the handsome buildings of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church of Central New York, surrounded by beautiful grounds, fine residences and well shaded streets, attract universal attention and command the admiration of every visitor. This Seminary is a school for the education of candidates for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, but the act of incorporation contains a proviso that no student of any Christian denomination shall be excluded from a participation in the privileges of the institution on the ground of his religious persuasion. The first class of students for the ministry graduated from the Seminary in 1824, and since there has left the institution each year a class of young men well prepared for the work of preaching the gospel, until the aggregate exceeds a thousand. These have furnished pastors not only for the Presbyterian churches in Central and Western New York, but for the new States and Territories of the West and for missionary services abroad. While still in the Seminary the students engage in evangelistic work as far as possible: teaching the convicts in the State Prison, conducting Sunday schools and Bible classes and supplying feeble and destitute congregations in the neighborhood with the preaching of the gospel, consequently when they leave the institution they are thoroughly prepared for their labors in the field.

About ten acres of ground, in the shape of a quadrangle, are occupied by the Seminary. The ivy-covered lime-stone building standing on the southwest corner of the quadrangle was the original Seminary building, erected in the years 1820-21. It consists of a central building with wings, and has a total frontage of 166 feet. The wings are three stories high. The seminary bell hangs in a belfry surmounting the main building, from the promenade surrounding which an enchanting view of the city is obtained, the gorge of the outlet, the valley of the Owasco, and the outlying farms making a very pretty picture, the effect of which is heightened by Fort Hill "rising majestically over the city like an oriental hanging garden." As the number of students increased, a large transept was added to the west wing of this building for their accommodation, but this was taken down when Morgan Hall was erected. The cost of the old building was about \$40,000, and it included



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a chapel and lecture rooms and accommodations for sixty or seventy students. Although plain and unornamental, the building was substantial, but it was imperfectly provided with appliances for ventilation. As it faced north and south, the northern rooms received but little sunshine at any period of the year and were objectionable from their liability to cold and dampness. These inconveniences were remedied by the erection in 1874-5 of Morgan Hall, the beautiful and perfect building now used as a dormitory. This building occupies the west end of the quadrangle and is built of blue limestone, picked out with Medina sand-stone. It is five stories in height and faces east and west, so that every room has the benefit of the sun's rays during a part of the day. It is 216 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth, and provides accommodations for 76 students, each with a parlor and bed room. The stairways are broad and easy, and there is an elevator for raising baggage or other heavy material. The rooms are neatly furnished with everything necessary for the students' convenience, and the whole building is heated by steam and supplied with gas and water. For their use students pay the sum of \$25 each year, and are subject to no other charge whatever for enjoying the advantages of the institution. Besides this, all students for the Presbyterian ministry whose circumstances require it are aided from the Seminary or other public funds to the amount of from \$160 to \$200 per year. The cost of Morgan Hall was about \$100,000, three-fourths of which was the donation of Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, of Aurora, for whose son Alonzo Morgan, the building is named. The elegant Dodge and Morgan Library building, standing on the opposite or eastern side of the quadrangle was built in 1870-1, the corner stone having been laid on the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the original Seminary building. Hon. W. E. Dodge, a liberal benefactor of the institution, having offered to furnish half the amount necessary for the erection of a fire-proof building for a library, Hon. Edwin B. Morgan accepted the offer, and the building was erected at a cost of about \$40,000. It is constructed of the same kind of material as Morgan Hall and is arranged with shelves on the floors and galleries to hold 60,000 volumes. The library now consists of about 12,000 volumes, mostly theological, but many also critical, historical and philosophical. These have been judiciously arranged by the librarian, with reference to subject and time, according to the method of many of the best European libraries. The great fac-simile of the *Tischendorf* *Ms. of the New Testament* (the Sinaitic Ms.), and the Abbe Mignes's splendid edition of *The Fathers* (the Latin and Greek Patrologia,) in 400 volumes, are among the interesting features of the Library, which is freely open for the use of clergymen and citizens of every denomination. Several hundred volumes are added annually, but as the building is shelved for 60,000 volumes, many of the alcoves are still empty and suggest a splendid opportunity for generous benefactions. An individual possessing the means and disposition to aid the cause of sacred learning could scarcely do better than adopt one of the vacant alcoves to bear his name and fill it with appropriate books, which in this elegant fire-proof building would remain a safe deposit to bless many coming generations. In addition to the aforementioned buildings, the Seminary grounds include several dwelling houses occupied by members of the Faculty.

For the early history of this institution we must go back to the first and second decades of the present century. The first theological seminary in the United States was founded at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1808. The Princeton Seminary, and Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, were erected four years later, and the General Theological Seminary of

the Protestant Episcopal Church was built at New York in 1817. The enormous expansion of the population of the country during this period was such that it was impossible to provide the new settlements, or even the old with religious teachers as fast as the times demanded. The Presbyterian church viewed the state of things in Western New York with some anxiety. Here was a wide field for religious work, and Colonel Samuel Bellamy, of Skaneateles, and Colonel John Linklaen, of Cazenovia, both prominent and active members of the Presbyterian church, as well as various others of the same persuasion, were led at different times to converse on the great dearth of ministers in this part of New York, and finally, in 1817, to suggest the erection at some convenient point of a new seminary of sufficient size to include a suitable academical course for preparation. The result was that, in January, 1818, the Presbytery of Cayuga, at its meeting in Auburn, resolved that it was expedient to establish a theological seminary within the bounds of the synod of Geneva. During the following month (Feb., 1818) the subject of a theological seminary was overtured to the Synod of Geneva and the Rev. William Wisner offered a motion that the Synod establish such an institution. Among the reasons given for the motion were: "the rapid increase of the population of this part of the State; the visitation of the Holy Spirit, by which churches were enlarged and multiplied; the want of ministers, and the impracticability of obtaining them in sufficient numbers from eastern institutions; and, that a rising people would be more likely to cherish a seminary within their own bounds than contribute to sustain such as were comparatively beyond the reach of their knowledge and sympathy." The motion was received with surprise on the part of many members of the synod, and some opposition was raised, but the synod appointed a committee of which Rev. Mr. Wisner was chairman, to lay the subject before the next general assembly and secure the approval of that body. The assembly in reply to the application, simply replied that the synod were the best judges of what should be done on their own field in a matter of so much importance. The committee, therefore, at a meeting held at Canandaigua during the following month, agreed to recommend to the synod the establishment of a seminary without an academic department. The prevailing view had been in favor of a school which should provide for a short course into the ministry, combining theological with academical training, but this plan was abandoned and a purely theological school for men who had graduated at colleges was determined upon. The synod, after due discussion, adopted the report and resolved to establish immediately a theological seminary. Auburn was determined upon as the site, provided that \$35,000 and an eligible lot of ten acres should be secured by the citizens of Cayuga county, previous to the next meeting of synod. At its annual meeting in the winter of 1819, the synod accepted the subscriptions made in fulfillment of the conditions on which Auburn was offered the site of the seminary, together with six acres of land donated by the heirs of Colonel John Hardenburgh and four acres secured from Glen and Cornelius Cuyler, partly by gift and partly by purchase.

Ground was broken for a building on the 30th day of November, 1819, and on the 11th of April, 1820, the charter, previously approved by the synod, passed the Legislature. On the 11th day of May, 1820, the corner stone of the seminary was laid with appropriate ceremonies. In a cavity in the stone, on a silver plate, were inscribed the following fitting words: "Behold I lay in Zion a chief corner stone, elect, precious;" "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever." On the same silver plate were inscribed the names of Samuel Bellamy, to whom was given the honor of laying the stone, and of John Linklaen, "both of whom were among the

earliest friends of the seminary, and whose joy in its foundation so far was analogous to that of Simeon in beholding the infant savior of the world." In pursuance of the act of incorporation the trustees and commissioners were organized on the 12th of July following, and "from this date the institution laid aside its special relation to the synod of Geneva, and became the adopted child of the Presbyterian Church of Central and Western New York."

The trustees were authorized to prosecute the work of erecting the building; and the Commissioners, in hope of its completion in due time and in order to allow professors elect opportunity to decide the question of duty, proceeded to the election of Rev. James Richards, of Newark, N. J., as professor of Christian Theology. This appointment, however, after several months' deliberation, was declined. In October, 1821, the following officers, previously chosen, were inaugurated: Rev. Henry Mills, professor of Biblical Criticism and the Oriental Languages; Rev. Matthew La Rue Perrine, professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government; and Rev. Direk C. Lansing, professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology. The chair of Christian Theology being vacant, Dr. Perrine, by request of the Board of Commissioners, assumed its duties in addition to those of his own department. And at this time the Seminary went into operation with eleven students from four different States in the Union.

The endowment of the professorship of Christian Theology in the sum of \$15,000 by Arthur Tappan, of New York, enabled the governing board in 1828 to secure the acceptance of that chair by Dr. James Richards, thus making a full faculty. Of its previous professors—Drs. Mills, Perrine and Lansing—Dr. Lansing served without salary and resigned in 1826, when it seemed to him that his services in the chair were no longer indispensable to the seminary. His chair, that of Homiletics, proved difficult to fill, and was vacant most of the time for the next thirty years. Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox occupied it from 1835 to 1837; Dr. Baxter Dickinson from 1839 to 1847; Dr. Joseph Fewsmith from 1848 to 1851; Dr. William Greenough Thayer Shedd from 1852 to 1854; Dr. Jonathan Bailey Condit from 1854 to 1873, being Emeritus Professor till his death in 1876; Dr. Herriek Johnson from 1874 to 1880 and Dr. Anson Judd Upson from 1880 to the present time.

In the Department of Biblical Criticism Professor Mills remained until 1854, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Dr. Ezra Abel Huntington. Dr. Mills was Emeritus Professor until his death in 1867.

Professor Perrine remained in the chair of Church History until his death in 1836. His successor was Dr. Luther Halsey from 1837 to 1844. The present professor, Samuel Miles Hopkins, took the chair in 1847.

Professor Perrine gave instruction in theology until the coming of Professor Richards. The latter died in 1846. Dr. Lawrens Perseus Hiekok was Professor of Theology from 1844 to 1852, and Dr. Clement Long from 1852 to 1854. Dr. Edwin Hall filled this chair from 1855 to 1876, being Emeritus Professor till his death in 1877, and was succeeded by Dr. Ransom Bethune Welch in 1876.

In 1867, the duties of professor of Biblical Criticism were divided by the erection of the Department of the Hebrew Language and Literature. The Rev. James Edward Pierce occupied the chair from its establishment until his death in 1870, and, in 1871, was succeeded by Dr. Willis Judson Beecher.

The aggregate number of the students, including those now in the Seminary, is somewhat more than 1250. In its management and teaching the Seminary has always been strictly Presbyterian. Originally its course of study, its matriculation pledge, the declaration subscribed to by its professors, and other like matters, were

closely modeled after those of Princeton Seminary, and there has never been any change in the direction of a departure from the standard of the Presbyterian church. The "Auburn Declaration" is famous among the landmarks of American Presbyterian orthodoxy. A very large majority of all the Auburn students have entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, but a large number have also been Congregational ministers, and smaller representatives are to be found in the Reformed, the Episcopalian, the Methodist, the Baptist and other churches.

The early financial history of the seminary was largely a history of struggles. During the second year of its existence a falling off in the number of students occurred, and its pecuniary state became alarming. This crisis was met by the timely gift of \$15,000 for the establishment of the Chair of Theology by Arthur Tappan, of New York, as previously stated. In 1854-5 the seminary was virtually closed, in part for pecuniary reasons, but with the reorganization of the faculty which followed, a period of greater prosperity begun. At the time of the building of Morgan Hall, \$80,000 were, by special effort, added to the endowment fund, and other generous gifts have since been received. Large as the endowment is, however, it is mostly devoted to specific purposes, designated by the donors, so that the managing board are in great need of funds for general ordinary purposes.

CHAPTER X.

The Auburn Prison.

A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THIS CELEBRATED PENAL INSTITUTION — THE STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

THE earlier growth and prosperity of Auburn was largely owing to the location here of the State Prison for Western New York, and an important benefit has always accrued to the city from the large sums annually expended by the institution for salaries and supplies. The act authorizing the erection of the Auburn prison was passed April 12, 1816, and foundations for the stone inclosure were put under way immediately. The excavations for the foundation of the south wall laid bare, it is said, an Indian graveyard, from which large quantities of human bones were exhumed by the workmen, as well as fragments of pottery and kitchen utensils. The southeast corner stone of the wall was laid June 28th, and \$20,000 were expended the first season on the work. The erection and inclosure of the main building, and the carrying up of the outside wall to the height of four feet, were the results of 1816. By the winter of 1817 the south wing was in readiness for the reception of criminals, of whom fifty-three were then received from the jails of adjacent counties to aid the work of construction. Eighty-seven more were received in 1818 for the same purpose, and during this year the State Commissioners on construction transferred the government of the prison to a Board of Inspectors appointed by the Legislature, consisting of Hon. Elijah Miller, Hon. John H. Beach, James Glover, Archy Kasson, and George Casey. Wil-

liam Brittin was by this board appointed the first agent and keeper of the prison.

Authority for the employment of convict labor in building the prison was conferred on the State Commissioners in April, 1817, both to relieve the crowded jails and to save the wages of free workmen. The practice was, however, a source of annoyance from the start. The criminals having unrestrained intercourse with the workmen and mechanics, notwithstanding the presence of the guards, infected them with sympathy for the punishment and privations the former were enduring and led to the most turbulent and riotous actions on the part of both. An incident of the spring of 1821 exhibits the extent of the evil alluded to. It having become necessary to punish three disobedient convicts by whipping, and the keepers refusing to perform the repulsive task, a blacksmith by the name of Thompson was, one Saturday eve, called in to do the work. He whipped the men, was paid for the job, and then left the prison for his home in the valley. As he passed through the prison gate he was seized by a crowd of furious laborers, tarred from head to foot, and borne through the streets astride a rail. The ringleader of the mob, with a hen under his arm, walked by the side of the unfortunate Thompson, and plucking handfuls of feathers from the screaming fowl, stuck them to the blacksmith's tarry coat. This shocking affair was condignly punished as a riot. On the other hand the convicts, stimulated by this outside sympathy, learned to be rebellious, transgressed the rules of the shop at every opportunity, set fire to the buildings and destroyed their work whenever they dared. Fearful insurrections in other prisons were not then uncommon; and the citizens of Auburn were, at this stage of the case, oppressed with the fear that they might be called on to encounter an irruption of criminals into the town. This sense of insecurity among the citizens resulted in the organization of the prison guard, (afterward known as the Auburn Guard,) in 1820, which was armed and equipped by the State, and provided with an armory in the upper story of the stone building built upon and within the front wall of the prison, in the northern part, to which entrance was had from the street by means of a staircase. The efficient conduct of this corps in times of danger, and especially during the burning of the north wing of the prison in November, 1820, when it was called upon to march the convicts to their cells at the point of the bayonet; and increased discipline in the prison itself, soon removed every apprehension in Auburn of the convicts breaking out and making a descent upon the village. The malice of the prisoners, however, led to another precautionary measure, *i. e.*, the formation in the same year of a fire company among the citizens, attached to the prison. The engine which this company used was purchased by the State and was kept in the lower story of the prison armory, a door, since walled up, being then opened through the outside wall to enable citizens to use the machine whenever necessary to suppress fires in the village.

The prison went rapidly forward till 1823, when the massive main hall and wings, extensive wooden workshops, and an inclosing stone wall twenty feet high, had been completed, at a cost of \$400,000. "Copper John," made in Auburn by John D. Cray, surmounted the pinnacle of the central building. The north wing, which had been fashioned to effect the solitary and silent confinement of the prisoners, upon the plan devised by Mr. Brittin, then contained one hundred and eighty-five cells only. These cells were seven feet long, the same high, three and a half feet wide and were separated by walls of solid masonry one foot thick; they were each provided with a ventilator and secured by strong, iron-bound wooden doors, with grated openings. They were arranged in a block five stories high—access to

the different stories being had by stairs and galleries running along the face and sides of the block—standing within an inclosed building, which it touched only at the roof. An area ten feet wide lay thus between the cells and outer walls, the patrols posted on which were enabled to detect the slightest movements of the prisoners and foil all their attempts to escape or to communicate with each other. The south wing was not, in 1823, much used. It contained a large number of rooms, holding from two to twenty men each, but upon completion of the north wing, the men were all taken out and subjected to solitary confinement in that wing, and the other fell into disuse, and was subsequently rebuilt on the new plan. An enlargement to the prison grounds was made necessary in 1834 by the growth of the institution. In May of that year the title to twelve acres and a fraction of the land lying between Factory (now Wall street) and the outlet west of the prison buildings, was acquired by the State, and soon after an area 500 feet square was inclosed and shops built upon it. Further improvements and erections were added to the prison from time to time until it attained its present massive proportions.

The change from indiscriminate confinement was made for the first time in America at the Auburn prison. The main building and south wing, which were finished in 1818, contained sixty-one double cells and twenty-eight apartments, holding from ten to twenty each, into which the convicts were put as fast as they arrived. Women were also received here from the first, and they were confined indiscriminately in a large room in the south wing. Workshops had been erected in 1819-20 and the men were employed in them at custom work. The north wing being constructed on the plan previously described, permitted the locking up of the convicts at night in separate and solitary cells, between which there was no chance of communication without the certainty of detection and punishment, and from which it was impossible to escape. This change was accordingly made early in 1821, and separation at night was attended with hard labor during the day in large shops, in a compulsory silence that was maintained by the presence of vigilant keepers who were empowered to inflict lashes for every offense against order or the rules. Upon the death of William Brittin, the first agent of the prison and the designer of the arrangement of solitary cells, in 1821, Captain Elam Lynds, a veteran of the war of 1812, who had lent his aid to the perfection of the new system, succeeded to that position. Captain Lynds was a soldierly man and a strict disciplinarian, and it was he who introduced the plan of marching the convicts to and from the shops, (invented by John D. Cray,) in single files with the lock step. He encouraged the use of the whip to maintain a perfect submission to the rules, and took every step allowed by law to make the institution a terror to evil doers. Among other things he substituted the practice of serving the convicts' meals in their cells for the previous custom of marching them to a common mess-room and giving them their rations there. This change created discontent among the men, as at the common table they often shared their food with each other, thus equalizing the wants of large and small eaters. They could not do this in the cell system, and suffered from hunger. All complaints made in consequence were answered with the argument that the crimes of the convicts deserved the severest punishment, which it was not their keeper's business to mitigate.

The classification of criminals was a measure also authorized in the spring of 1821, in imitation of the plan pursued by the authorities of a Philadelphia prison. The criminals were to be separated into three classes, with different degrees of punishment. The most dangerous and impenitent, those particularly who were serving out a second or third sentence, composed the first class, which was doomed

to constant confinement in silent and solitary cells, with no companion but their own thoughts and, if the keeper saw fit to allow it, their Bible. The second class was to be selected from the less incorrigible offenders and alternately placed in solitary confinement and allowed to labor as a recreation. The third and most hopeful set was to be permitted to work out the sentence of hard labor by day and seclusion by night, as had previously been the case with all. The second and third classes, however, were united as a third class. The separation of the first class from the body of the convicts took place on Christmas day of 1821. Eighty-three of the most hardened prisoners were committed to silence and solitude in cells where they might neither see nor hear any but distant and chance occurrences, and where they were never visited except by the physician or chaplain, or by a convict bearing the stated meal. The punishment of these men was dreadful, and in less than a year five of the eighty-three had died, one became an idiot, and another, when his door was opened for some chance purpose, dashed himself headlong from the gallery into the fearful area below. The balance, with haggard looks and despairing voices, begged pitifully to be taken back to the shops and set to work.

The Assembly of New York in 1824 appointed Samuel H. Hopkins, George Tibbits, and Stephen Allen to consider the whole subject of punishment and prisons in the State, and report suitable amendments to the existing system, for the consideration of the Legislature. The committee spent the ensuing summer in the task, during which it sent Captain Lynds off to New England to look up and study the prison systems prevailing in that region and ascertain their advantages. The committee's report was laid before the Legislature in January, 1825, and contained several important suggestions, chief among which was a recommendation for the repeal of the solitary confinement law, based upon the injurious effects of such confinement on its subject. The expense of maintaining the convicts in idleness was another important consideration, and the committee therefore urged that every convict should be employed at hard labor for the sake of both economy and health.

The Legislature accordingly sent the inmates of the solitary cells back to work and the famous Auburn system, which has made it and this city celebrated throughout the world, then began to receive a careful trial. As the State could not, with advantage, or without exciting the dangerous cry of monopoly, manufacture on its own account, it was contrived that the labor of the convicts in the state prisons should be leased to contractors, who should pay therefor a reasonable and stated sum. The convicts at first performed custom work, but in 1821 the first contract in the Auburn prison had been let to Samuel C. Dunham, who took five men and began the manufacture of tools. Between this time and 1828 contracts were let for a cooper shop, tailor shop, shoe shop, machine shop, hame shop and cabinet shop. The introduction of the contract system was attended with considerable embarrassment. The increased discipline of the prison necessary to prevent convicts maliciously spoiling their work was distasteful to the public, and the competition between convict and free labor was still more so, all who employed it losing popularity. The whole system of convict labor, therefore, fell into disrepute, which lasted nearly twenty years.

The outside public, influenced by distorted and exaggerated accounts of the cruelties practiced in the prison, became much excited, and the influence of the popular sentiment penetrated the thick walls of the prison itself and led to the positive refusal of some of the officers to inflict upon certain convicts the punishment demanded of them. This humanity was, however, exceptional; the rule being a ready compliance on the part of subordinates, with the exactions of their superi-

ors. In December, 1825, a female convict died, as was alleged, from the effects of brutal whipping, leading to the appointment of a legislative committee of investigation, which resulted in a change in the agency of the prison. Gershom Powers then became the agent, and taking the middle ground between the extremes of lenity and severity, the prudence and wisdom of his administration won popular approval, while the discipline and efficiency of the prison was fully maintained. The practice of admitting visitors to the prison was encouraged, avenues being so arranged that visitors could pass around the entire establishment without being seen, and look down, through openings in a partition wall, upon the operations of the shops. Two benefits were claimed for this—a satisfaction of the public suspicion and a secret scrutiny of the interior affairs of the prison, the latter leading to a more faithful discharge by subordinates of their duties. Mr. Powers was elected to Congress in the fall of 1828, and the prison for the ten years from 1828 to 1838 was very satisfactorily managed by Levi Lewis and John Garrow. At this latter date Captain Lynds, to the great surprise and indignation of the people, was again appointed agent. He at once signalized his advent by the introduction of very obnoxious changes. The table system of feeding the convicts was abolished, and he even took from them knives and forks, compelling them to eat with their fingers. The indignation of the people was kindled; public meetings were held; the board of inspectors were besieged with petitions and remonstrances and Captain Lynds was indicted by the Grand Jury for inhumanity. The excitement was aggravated by the suffocation of a prisoner, who could not, under the new order of things, satisfy his hunger, and who, in a hasty attempt to steal and swallow a piece of meat, was strangled. The public was not to be withstood and Captain Lynds resigned as well as some of the inspectors. Dr. Noyes Palmer took the post of agent on March 9, 1839, and renewed the table system of feeding, settling, thereby, from that date, a vexatious question. The use of the "cat-o-nine-tails" was also abolished about this time, in consequence of the death, from whipping, of a convict who, it was claimed, had feigned sickness to avoid labor. The excitement which grew out of it led to the substitution of the shower bath, yoke, paddling and other forms of punishment.

Popular opposition to convict labor at Auburn, as well as other prisons, has always caused more or less discussion of the subject, and it is yet far from settlement. This opposition sprang up with the origin of the institution among the mechanics of Auburn and other villages, who dreaded, and did actually at the very first, suffer a loss of their business. The cooper, shoe, tailor and cabinet shops, as early as 1825, injured a large number of industrious mechanics in Auburn, and obliged many of them to embark in new modes of earning a support. In justice to the tradesmen, various attempts were made to protect their interests, but the State could not afford to sustain prisoners in idleness, nor could mechanics withstand the competition. A resolution, therefore, passed the Legislature in 1835 directing the agent here to report on the probability and profit of carrying on in the prison the manufacture of such articles as were then furnished to the United States exclusively by importation. The manufacture of one such article (silk) was authorized definitely. John Garrow, then agent of the prison, did not see fit to commence the business, however, and the matter rested till 1841. In May of that year Henry Polhemus, the successor of Mr. Garrow, began the silk business as an experiment, and resolved to give it a fair and impartial examination. He did so, and the test was continued for three or four years, the number of men employed in the silk shop at one time ranging as high as forty, but the pursuit proved to be

unremunerative and was abandoned. By 1845, however, it was believed the necessity for any legislative protection had passed, and that the mechanic interest had adjusted itself to the situation and was no longer ranged in opposition to the "economical and reasonable system of the Auburn prison." It then went into unmolested operation, and to the present day agents of all grades of ability, of different temperaments, and of all political creeds have conducted the Auburn prison with unvarying success, achieving for its peculiar principles a lasting fame. Twenty States or more have adopted the Auburn system in their prisons, and various foreign nations have erected establishments in close imitation to them. No system more economical has yet been discovered, nor has any been found which, when well carried out, better answers the great end of punishment. Nevertheless the subject is now again receiving legislative attention and the result cannot be foreshadowed.

The Auburn prison is situated on the west side of State street, bordering the Owasco outlet on the south and Wall street on the north, and is arranged in the form of a parallelogram, one thousand feet from east to west, with a breadth of five hundred feet. The stone walls surrounding the prison buildings, which are all stone and brick structures, vary from four to five feet in thickness, and on State street are fourteen feet eight inches high; on Wall street they vary from twenty to twenty-six feet; the west wall from twenty-eight to thirty-one feet; south wall, inside, thirty feet six inches, outside, thirty-five to fifty-one feet. The walls are surmounted by a wide stone coping, bordered by an iron hand-rail, and on this coping during the day the guards patrol over designated sections, bearing loaded rifles. The central building, fronting State street, is 387 feet wide and 56 feet high. It is occupied by the office of the agent and warden, the clerk and the superintendent, the dwelling for the warden and the main and keepers' hall. The workshops and interior buildings are arranged in the form of a hollow square, enclosing a spacious courtyard, in which are walks and drives leading to the several shops. The interior shops and buildings are separated by a driveway from the outer walls, and the cells occupy the intermediate space in both wings, facing toward the outer walls which are supplied with windows affording light and the means of ventilation. The cells are constructed of solid masonry and are three feet eight inches wide, seven feet long and seven feet in height. From each cell ventilating tubes extend to and connect with pipes in the roof, effecting thorough ventilation. There are 830 cells in the north wing and its extension and 442 in the south wing—a total of 1272 cells—which are arranged in five tiers, access being obtained by galleries. The mess-room is 67 x 110 feet in dimension, with a seating capacity for 1,243, and the chapel is of the same size and capacity. Ample arrangements have been perfected for extinguishing fires and the sanitary condition of the prison is excellent.

The convict's life begins with an entry upon the books of the prison of his name, age, nativity and occupation. The physician examines him, recording his full description, and robed in a striped suit, he is then shaven and shorn and conducted to his cell. Assigned to a trade, he at once loses his individuality in the workshops. The daily routine of the prison begins at dawn by the gathering of the keepers and guards in the keepers' hall, from which at a given signal, they proceed to the galleries and walls and prepare to open the prison. The guards that have kept watch during the night in the whitewashed halls retire. A bell wakes the men, and the keepers, passing through the galleries, unlock the cells of the company which they severally command. As they return down the galleries they

unlatch the doors in order ; the prisoners throw open the doors as the keepers pass, step out, and fall into their place in the long file, forming in the area. After breakfast in the mess room, at tables so arranged that the men all look in one direction, in order that they may not exchange either signs or words, they are marched to the shops and employed at hard labor during the day under the superintendence of the contractors or their employes, the keepers being always present. Half an hour is allowed for dinner. No conversation or intercommunication is allowed between the prisoners except by special permission, and then only in the presence of a keeper. The men are thus completely isolated and friends sometimes work for months in the same building, without a suspicion of the fact. At the approach of night the convicts are marched directly to their cells, in which they are safely secured before the gathering shades of evening make it possible for any to secrete themselves and escape. On Sunday there is religious instruction to such converts as choose in the chapel. Divine service is also held there and those that desire may draw books from the large prison library. Offenders against good order are punished according to their extent, the Superintendent of Prisons being at liberty to employ any method of discipline which he may deem best, but severe physical discipline is very seldom required. The prevailing sentiment among the convicts is strongly in favor of good order as the best means of securing their own comfort and lessening their terms of confinement.

For twenty-eight years, from 1818 to 1846, the control and management of the prisons was invested in a board of five local inspectors, appointed for two years by the Senate, on the nomination of the Governor. These inspectors appointed all the subordinate officers of the prisons, and directed their general management. By the Constitution of 1846 this plan of government was changed and the prisons of the State were placed in charge of three state inspectors, holding their offices for three years, one of whom annually retired and a successor was chosen. Grave abuses in the management of the prisons led the Legislature, in 1876, to appoint a committee of investigation to probe to the bottom the prison affairs of the State. The result was a change in the Constitution providing that the care of the prisons should be confided to one superintendent, who was to appoint the wardens, physicians and chaplains, (removable at his pleasure) ; the comptroller appointed the clerk and the several wardens appointed the subordinates in their respective prisons and were held responsible for the internal administration. This plan worked admirably and the government of the prisons since has been very satisfactory.

The number of officers now in charge of Auburn prison is 61, viz. : One agent and warden, (John S. Lanehart), one physician, (Lyman C. Congdon), one chaplain, (Rev. William Searls), one clerk, one principal keeper, one store keeper, one kitchen keeper, one hall keeper, one yard master and engineer, thirty-two keepers, one sergeant of the guard, and nineteen guards.

THE STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS

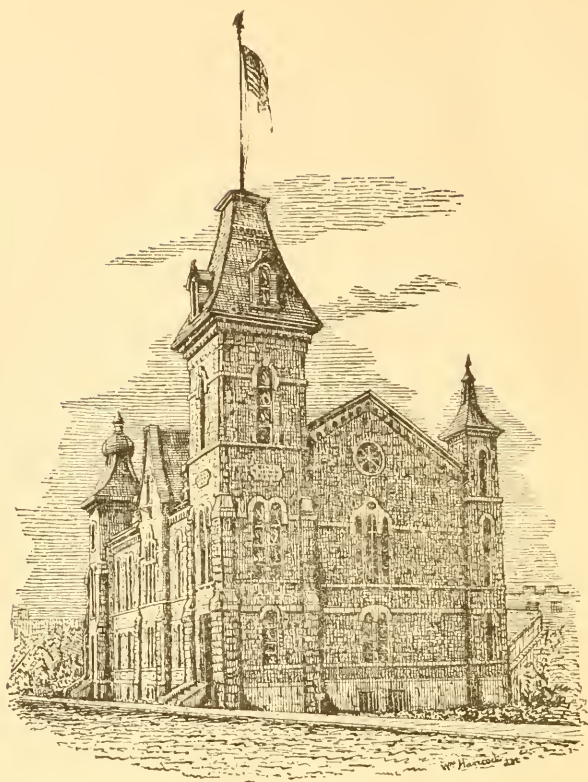
This institution is located in the rear of and adjoining the prison, and occupies a tract of land containing about eight acres, fronting on Wall street and enclosed on all sides by a stone wall twelve feet high. The original structure was commenced in 1837, and opened for the reception of patients February 2, 1859. It then comprised a center or administration building, with a wing on either side for patients, accommodating about forty each.

An additional wing was subsequently attached to the west end of the building, making the total capacity of the asylum 160. The front of the building was then of stone and the rear of brick, the whole presenting an imposing structure, consisting of a central building, 44x60 feet, three stories and a basement, with wings on either side, 120 feet in length, and terminating in their extremities in a transept 66x25 feet. The wings and transepts had each two stories and a basement. In 1873, an enlargement was commenced, being a continuation of the south transept of the west wing, except that it was wider. It is about 100 feet long and terminates in a transept, which is about 75 feet in length, corresponding in external appearance to the original structure. It comprises three stories, in the lower one of which are located the patients' kitchen, employes, dining-room, store rooms, &c., and a small ward for working patients. On the first floor of the central building are located the offices, reception room and dispensary; the second and third floor comprise the superintendent's apartments, and the basement is occupied for a business office, waiting room, kitchen, &c. The wings and transepts are set apart entirely for the use of patients. In the rear of the central building and connected with it by a corridor, is a two-story brick structure, 90x40 feet, in the lower story of which are located the bakery and dormitories for the employes who are not occupied in the wards; the second story contains the chapel, serving room, store room for goods and the officers' quarters. The outbuildings, excepting the coal shed, are of brick, and comprise a laundry, boiler house, repair shop, meat and ice house, barn and wagon house, green house and piggery.

The institution was created as an asylum for insane convicts and received only that class of patients up to 1869, when its corporate name was changed by the Legislature to that of "State Asylum for Insane Criminals," the object of the change being to provide for the confinement therein of an additional class, namely, the criminal insane, *i. e.* "persons accused of arson, murder, or attempt at murder, who shall have been acquitted on the ground of insanity." By the same act, provision was made whereby persons of this class could be transferred to this institution from the other asylums of the State.

The institution was an experiment, being the first and only one of the kind then or now in the United States. Its present standard, as a hospital for the criminal insane, not only proves its utility, but has demonstrated the complete success of the experiment. Its scope and aim is the protection of society from the violence of dangerous lunatics, the relieving of the inmates of ordinary asylums from contact with objectionable associates, and, at the same time, to secure kind care and proper treatment for the insane of the criminal class.

The buildings used for the confinement of insane convicts are in the same general inclosure as the prison proper, to the west of which they are located, being separated therefrom by a high wall. The grounds surrounding them are beautifully laid out and are adorned with trees and shrubbery.



VIEW OF STATE ARMORY AT AUBURN.

CHAPTER XI.

The Wheeler Rifles.

THE STATE ARMORY AND THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION OCCUPYING IT—THE SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY, 7TH BRIGADE, 4TH DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.

THE State Armory, on Water street, between the New York Central Railroad and State street, is one of the finest buildings in the city, and is occupied by the Wheeler Rifles, or Second Separate Company, 7th Brigade, 4th Division, N. G. S. N. Y. This building, an excellent view of which is presented on this page above, is 125 feet in length, 80 feet wide and 80 feet high, with a tower on the southeast corner, 120 feet in height. It is built of Cayuga County limestone and is finished in ash. It was erected during the years 1871-2-3 at a cost of

about \$80,000, the contractors being Messrs. Osbeck & Sisson, (masonry,) and Mr. James C. Stout, (woodwork,) of Auburn. Upon its completion the armory was occupied by the 49th Regiment, but owing to causes necessary here to mention, this regiment was disbanded in September, 1889, and for a short time the armory was unoccupied. Captain W. M. Kirby had been in command of the 49th Regiment, and had made the application for its disbandment, but soon after the regiment was disbanded he set on foot a movement for the organization of a new military company to be composed of the choicest material. The armory was about to fall into the hands of the G. A. R., when, by the most judicious efforts, the necessary complement of men was secured and arrangements made for mustering in the company which was to retain this elegant building as a military post, and on the 24th day of May, 1881, the National Guard of the State was increased by as fine a body of men as ever appeared in its ranks.

The new company, while recognized in the National Guard as the "Second Separate Company, 7th Brigade, 4th Division," adopted the independent name of the Wheeler Rifles, in honor of C. Wheeler, Jr., a highly respected citizen and the present Mayor of the city. The officers of the Wheeler Rifles were, Captain, W. M. Kirby; First Lieutenant, Frank H. Griswold; Second Lieutenant, Henry S. Dunning; First Sergeant, Fred A. Wright; Quarter Master Sergeant, Charles H. Carpenter; Sergeants, George H. Nye, Francis Vincent, Willard G. Cowell, Samuel L. Bradburn; Corporals, George E. Congdon, George W. Nellis, John D. Murray, C. James Barber, Willard H. Olmsted, Fred A. Smith, Burt A. Ferris, Isaac W. Haight. The company numbered about 60 members, and was composed principally of young business men of the best social standing. During the three years of its existence the company has made an enviable record and is now recognized as one of the finest military organizations in the State. There are forty-two separate companies in the N. G. S. N. Y., among which the Sixth Separate Company of Troy ranks first in the annual report of the Adjutant General, for the year 1882, and the Second (or Wheeler Rifles) ranks next, with but very little difference in the percentage of the two companies, despite the fact that at the encampment (on the inspection at which this report was based,) the Second Separate Company was handicapped by a larger number of men than is desirable to obtain the best results in military manoeuvres, and these raw recruits, while the other companies which had obtained high rank were composed largely of veterans in the late war and in the National Guard.

The Wheeler Rifles Armory is probably the most desirable building for the purpose in the interior of the State. When assigned to this company, the interior was found to have become, from neglect, rather dilapidated and uninviting, but the work of renovating was immediately begun and soon the building assumed the neat, clean and inviting appearance for which it has since become celebrated. The first floor contains the company headquarters, the squad rooms, a band room, armorers' and janitor's rooms and a card room. The company is divided into four squads, and each squad is assigned a room, the furnishing of which devolves upon the squad. These rooms are 16x21 feet in dimensions, with high ceilings and are arranged to accommodate 25 men, each with a double locker for clothes and accoutrements. The rooms are all handsomely papered, carpeted and furnished, each according to the taste of the squad occupying it. Three connecting rooms are occupied for the company headquarters, and these are furnished with considerable elegance and contain, among other interesting objects, two handsome trophies won by the 49th regiment rifle team. The card room also presents a very attrac-

tive appearance, the walls being tastefully papered, the floor covered with Brussels carpet and the room supplied with marble top card tables and other conveniences. The second floor is occupied as a company drill room. It is 125 feet long, 80 feet wide and 60 feet from the floor to the peak of the roof, which is trussed. A band stand is suspended from the trusses supporting the roof, and when the room is decorated and lighted for the company balls and receptions it presents a magnificent scene. Besides the company drills, the room is occupied for rifle practice, and every Friday night one of the four squads are ordered to display their skill. A gold medal owned by the company and awarded the marksman making the highest score, and which he retains for one month, or until it is won by another, incites competition and increases the general excellence of the company as marksmen. In the rear of and adjoining the main building is the gymnasium, 45x90 feet in dimensions, which was occupied by the 49th regiment as a squad drill room but which is now fully equipped with gymnastic apparatus and forms one of the most attractive features of the armory. The entire building is heated by steam, supplied by two large boilers, located in the basement, and in every respect is as comfortable and convenient as could be desired.

The whole number of men enlisted in the Wheeler Rifles has been 125, of which some have been dropped from the rolls on account of disability and removal from the city, leaving at present an active membership of 93, as follows:

	Captain — William M. Kirby.
	First Lieutenant — Frank H. Griswold.
	Second Lieutenant — Henry S. Dunning.
	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon — John Gerin.
First Sergeant—	Frank J. Strupp.
Q. M. Sergeant—	Chas. H. Carpenter.
Sergeants—	
	Francis J. Vincent.
	Willard G. Cowell.
	Samuel L. Bradburn.
	C. James Barber.
Corporals—	
	Willard H. Olmsted.
	George E. Congdon.
	Burt A. Ferris.
	George W. Nellis.
	Fred A. Smith.
	Isaac W. Haight.
	Fred D. Congdon.
	William A. Martin.
Musicians—	
	Edward F. J. Nicht.
	George Dabinett.
Privates—	
	Anderson, George A.
	Bailey, Moses M.
	Barnes, Willard W.
	Biggs, Fred C.
	Bowen, James C.
	Bowers, George E.
	Brown, Fred H.
	Bruce, Robert
	Brinkerhoff, George H.
	Cady, Frank E.
	Campbell, John W.
	Carson, James T.
	Chesebro, Fred P.
	Hardy, Don P.
	Harding, Robert
	Hills, Harold E.
	Horton, Hiram F.
	Hompe, Henry A.
	Howard, William T.
	Hurd, George M.
	Hurlbut, Daniel L.
	Jones, Fred H.
	Judson, Donald
	Kidney, Harry R.
	Kosters, Clemence B.
	Lawton, Albert W.
	Mandell, Henry H.
	Maxson, Elmond W.
	Maynard, James B.
	McNaughton, Henry T.
	Miller, Louis
	Mosher, Fred J.
	Mott, Henry F.
	Myers, George S.
	Osborn, E. William
	Putnam, Fred H.
	Preehtel, George P.
	Ramsey, Hugh D.
	Robinson, Robert W.
	Sagar, Charles H.
	Seöville, Edward E.
	Searls, Theodore J.
	Smith, Edwin M.
	Smith, Charles O.
	Squyer, Seymour H.

Privates—

Cole, Frank E.
 Cole, Samuel M.
 Coburn, Frank S.
 Culver, Marion G.
 Crane, William H.
 Davis, J. Frank
 Darling, Charles D.
 Emens, Wm. J.
 Fitch, Edwin R.
 Firth, Wm. C.
 Follett, Edward H.
 Gill, Henry J. Jr.
 Grenville, George A.
 Groot, Edward M.

Privates—

Stevens, Leroy W.
 Stupp, Joseph B.
 Strong, Eugene M.
 Thayer, N. B.
 Tripp, Henry C.
 Trowbridge, John J.
 Turner, Cassius M.
 Washburn, Jay A.
 Webster, Benjamin F.
 Westover, Seymour H.
 Whaley, Fred. M.
 Winegar, B. Frank
 Wiggins, Fred H.
 Woodin, Edwin A.

As previously stated, the Wheeler Rifles are composed principally of young business men of the best social standing, and accordingly form a social as well as a military organization, membership in which is most desirable. The complimentary hops, balls and receptions of the company form the social events of the seasons, invitations to which are eagerly sought after. The high standard of excellence to which the organization has been brought is largely due to the efforts of Captain Kirby, who, while a strict disciplinarian, takes a deep interest in the personal welfare of the members of the company, and strives to make their social intercourse pleasant. He is a military man of large experience and recognized ability, having served during the war of the rebellion and rising from a private to captain of light artillery, and although doing all in his power for the pleasure of his command, maintains a discipline that has already given it the second and will doubtless yet give it first rank in the National Guard of the State. The commandant and his men working thus harmoniously together, and taking the greatest pride in their appearance as a company, the Wheeler Rifles and their armory are and will undoubtedly remain a credit to the City and to the State.

CHAPTER XII.

Other Public Buildings, Grounds and Works.

THE CITY HALL AND THE COUNTY BUILDING;—THE CAYUGA ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN—THE CEMETERIES—THE WATER WORKS, GAS AND STEAM HEATING WORKS.

AMONG the other public buildings worthy of note are the City Hall, and the County buildings. The City Hall, an old-fashioned two-story stone structure, occupied by the municipal government, stands at the junction of Market and Franklin streets, and was erected in 1835-7 at a cost of \$30,000. The building was authorized by the following resolution, passed July 7, 1835, by the Board of Trustees of the village: "*Resolved*, That the trustees proceed to erect a building for a market and public hall, on the site purchased for that purpose (of Allen Warden) said building to be 105 feet by 45 feet, the first story to be of cut

stone, the second story to be of natural faced stone, except the corners and the window caps and sills, which shall be cut; said building to be furnished with a cupola suitable to hang a bell in of 500 pounds; the whole to be finished in the modern style of Grecian architecture." The lower story was provided with stalls for the butchers and the upper was finished as an exhibition hall. A village ordinance required all the butchers to rent stalls in the building "and expose their meats for sale there. Vegetable wagons were required to rendezvous on the sides of the square in front of the town hall until 9 o'clock A. M. A village officer styled the clerk of the market, was appointed to enforce the market laws and bring suits for their non observance. The market system continued in force in Auburn until 1845, when John E. Patten, having with great boldness opened a market in another place in the village, a question arose as to the soundness of the town ordinances on this subject. In a lawsuit brought by the trustees against Mr. Patten, the courts declared these ordinances invalid and the butchers soon afterward left the market, which was then for several years unused, except occasionally for the packing of pork. The stalls were subsequently removed and the building fitted up for a school." For the past ten or twelve years the entire building has been occupied by the municipal government. The lower story now contains the Recorder's Court room and office; police headquarters—station-house and chief of police's office; offices of the Commissioners of Charities and Police, City Treasurer and Boards of Health and Excise. The upper story contains the Council room, the offices of the Mayor and City Clerk, the City Court Room and City Judge's office and the offices of the Street Superintendent, City Surveyor and Assessor. The headquarters of the Fire Department are in the large three story brick building in the rear of and adjoining the City Hall.

The County buildings, consisting of the court house, jail and county clerk's building, are all situated at the corner of Genesee and Court streets. The court house was erected in 1836 at a cost of about \$30,000, and is of a style of architecture similar to the city hall, except that it is surmounted by a very large dome. In the rear of the court house is the jail, also a two-story stone structure. It was built in 1833, "after which the old jail built in the court house in imitation of the English, was discontinued." The County Clerk's building is a handsome three story brick structure adjacent to the court house and jail and was erected in 1882, when the small one-story stone structure occupied for the purpose since 1814 was demolished.

The Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children occupies a pleasant site, ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, on Owaseo street, between Walnut and Bradford. It is a fine three story brick building with a wing, containing comfortable school rooms, well ventilated dormitories and other necessary apartments. "The original asylum was opened in 1852 in a wooden house on the east side of James street, by means of the untiring and benevolent exertions of Mrs. Harriet T. Pitney, a lady whose long experience and devotion to the cause of Sunday schools convinced her of the urgent necessity of a home in Auburn for orphan children and whose convictions led her to undertake its establishment." The present site of the asylum was purchased in 1854 and the brick buildings erected in 1857-8, but many improvements have since been made. The asylum was incorporated in 1852, its object as stated in the act of incorporation being "to provide a temporary home for orphan, half orphan and destitute children, supply their necessities, promote their moral, intellectual and religious improvement, and fit them for situations of usefulness." Its corporate power, as regards its control, are vested in a

board of nine male trustees, and as regards the appropriation of its income, the care and management of its internal and domestic concerns, in a board of female managers, consisting of a first, second and third directress, a treasurer, a secretary, and twenty-seven other female managers, residing at the time of their election or appointment in the County of Cayuga. The managers are empowered to govern the children committed to their care and prescribe the course of their instruction and management to the same extent and with the same rights as exist in the case of natural guardians; "to bind out such children to some suitable employment in the same manner as overseers of the poor are authorized to bind poor and indigent children," but to see that provision is made whereby they shall be secured "an education proper and fitting to the condition and circumstances in life of such a child, and instruction in mechanical or agricultural pursuits." The amended act authorizes the Board of Supervisors "to instruct the superintendents of the poor * * * to annually contract with the managers of said asylum, to board and clothe all children thrown on the county for support, who are of a proper age to receive its benefits, at a price not exceeding eighty cents each per week," and the board of supervisors are "authorized to levy and collect annually, in advance, in the same manner as other county charges are levied and collected, such sums of money for the above purpose as they may deem necessary and expedient." Article IX of the by-laws provides, that "no person shall be considered eligible to the office of superintendent who is not a professed believer in the doctrines of the Bible and competent to give religious instruction to the children, abstaining also from all sectarian influence." The school law of the city of Auburn, passed June 10, 1875, authorized the Board of Education to employ a teacher or teachers in the Asylum for Destitute Children of said city, and to pay therefor out of the public school fund, in like manner as other teachers are paid; and said board is authorized to supply said asylum with fuel for school purposes, in like manner as other schools are supplied; and the said board shall have the same care, oversight and direction of said school as of the other public schools of said city; but nothing in this act shall be construed to give the Board of Education any control over the management of said asylum except as herein provided. The Cayuga Asylum is a most worthy institution and a credit to the city. The Board of Managers issue monthly a paper called *The Orphan's Friend*, which is a great assistance to the asylum in enlisting the sympathy and aid of the public, while it gives information to the friends abroad of its management and the history of the children committed to its care.

The cemeteries of Auburn are five in number. Fort Hill, one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the country, was consecrated on the 7th of July, 1852. It occupies the bold eminence in the south-western part of the city that is supposed to have been the location of an old Indian fort more than two hundred years ago. "The rude old embankment, overgrown with turf, (believed to be the remains of this fort) was carefully preserved. Upon a slight mound in the center of the fort, which had long attracted public attention, and was supposed to be the remains of an ancient earthen altar, there was erected in 1852, through the efforts of one of the trustees, a monument, fifty-six feet high, of dark limestone, as a mark of respect to the memory of the celebrated Tah-gah-jute, or Logan. The northern face of this shaft, bears a marble slab with the inscription, 'Who is there to mourn for Logan?' " The cemetery is laid out in winding drives and walks and is an attractive point of interest to visitors. St. Joseph's Cemetery (Catholic) contains 85 acres of land, located at the foot of Owaseo Lake, about two miles from the city. It is also

an attractive spot, visited by many people. The Soule Cemetery is located in the adjoining town of Sennett, and was recently willed to the city by Lyman Soule. The old North and State street cemeteries are about filled with graves and it will be but a short time until burial in them will be discontinued, except by the relatives of families having lots there.

The Auburn Water Works Company was incorporated April 19, 1859, with a capital stock of \$100,000 which was subsequently increased to \$150,000. The organization was not perfected, however, until December, 1863, and construction was delayed until 1864, by reason of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a suitable location with sufficient elevation for reservoirs. At this time attention was directed to the Holly system of water works, which resulted in the abandonment of the idea of using reservoirs. With this obstacle overcome, active operations were begun in April, 1864, and prosecuted with such vigor that by December of that year water was distributed through 22,930 feet of mains, traversing the city through the principal streets. The source of supply is the Owaseo lake and the outlet one mile down to the pump works and dam, which are on a level with the lake and about a mile distant from the center of the city. Pipes are now being laid, however, out into the lake a distance of 200 feet, through which is expected to be drawn a supply of water more pure than that now consumed. In connection with the Holly system, which has been found to answer all demands made upon it, there is a fire alarm telegraph line, having twenty-six stations, from all of which an alarm can be instantly conveyed to the engineer at the works. The ordinary average daily pressure maintained in the mains is forty pounds to the square inch, but with the reserve power at hand no difficulty is experienced in obtaining a pressure of thrice that amount. The analysis of the water flowing from the Owaseo is as follows: chloride of potassium, 0.39 grains; sulphate of potassa, 0.32; sulphate of soda, 0.37; sulphate of lime, 0.01; carbonate of lime, 5.43; carbonate of magnesia, 1.57; silica, 0.16; oxide of iron and alumina, trace; organic matter, 1.28—total per gallon, 9.53 grains. This shows it to be of excellent quality and of purity almost unequalled.

The Auburn Gas Light Company was originally incorporated December 4, 1848, the capital stock being fixed at \$20,000, but the delays usual with new enterprises deferred the regular organization of the company until January 14, 1850. A site for the works was then secured south of the prison dam, and in the summer of 1850 buildings were erected, mains laid through the principal streets and gas turned on during that year. Refuse of whale oil was first used in the manufacture, but it was soon succeeded by rosin, which produced a heavy gas of great illuminating power. In 1861 the use of rosin was discontinued, in response to the general demand for cheaper gas, and new works were erected for the manufacture of coal gas. The success of the company from that time forward has been uninterrupted. The original capital has been increased with the growth of the business and now amounts to \$150,000. Dividends have been and are regularly paid, and the gas stock is a profitable investment.

The Auburn Steam Heating Co., Limited, was incorporated June 6, 1878. A one story brick building, 59x32 feet in dimensions, was erected on the outlet in the rear of the Cayuga County National Bank, into which the company placed six fifteen-foot boilers. The object of the company was to introduce the Holly system of steam heating into public and private buildings. Mains were laid and the company have been supplying steam heat to patrons since the fall of 1878.

CHAPTER XIII.

A Few Facts

REGARDING AUBURN AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND AS A LOCATION FOR MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—THE CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, NEWSPAPERS, BANKS, ETC.

THE attractions of Auburn as a place of residence are manifold. The beauty of the city and its surroundings is acknowledged. The wide streets, uniformly shaded by rows of maples, elms and sycamores, set out by public spirited citizens when the city was yet in its infancy, command the admiration of every visitor. The buildings, public and private, attract attention as being of a superior kind, and the homes of the people are characterized by a neatness and order that indicate a thrift and intelligence not always found in towns with a large manufacturing population. The numerous churches, schools, newspapers and libraries are indicative of the deep interest taken in the moral, religious and educational welfare of the city by its inhabitants; and the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, the Auburn City Hospital, the Home for the Friendless (sustained by voluntary contributions for the relief of the aged and respectable poor since 1864) and the Society to Promote the Interests of Working Women, are each suggestive of the benevolence of the citizens. The amusement-loving part of the population are entertained at the Academy of Music and the Opera House by the better class of travelling theatrical and musical combinations, while those otherwise inclined find relief from the toil and turmoil of busy life in the many religious, social, secret and other societies that abound. Auburn enjoys all the advantages of the free postal delivery system; street cars, omnibuses and an excellent system of "hacks" afford easy access to all parts of the city, and, in fact, it possesses nearly all the advantages of the larger cities without many of their disadvantages.

The climate is in no great respect dissimilar to that which is common to all parts of Western New York. "The winds prevail from the north and west, these bring cool, clear weather but are generally preceded by heavy storms. The south winds are wet and chilling. The temperature of the atmosphere varies from 24 degrees below zero to the extreme of 100 above, passing over an annual range of about 124 degrees." The average temperature is warmer than the average of the State; sudden and severe changes are not uncommon, the thermometer indicating often a difference of thirty degrees in twelve hours. The average time from the blossoming of the apple tree to the first killing frost is said to be about one hundred and seventy-five days. The health of the city is remarkable. For the year ending March 1, 1883, the number of deaths was 469; for the year ending March 1, 1884, the number of deaths was 399—a decrease of 70. The death rate during the year ending March 1, 1883, based on a population of 25,000, was 18.76 per 1,000, while the death rate during the year ending March 1, 1884, based on a population of 26,000, was but 15.03 per 1,000. This decrease is largely due to the increased sanitary precaution instituted by the Board of Health.

The municipal administration is vested in a Mayor and Common Council com-

posed of ten Aldermen, each of whom represents one of the ten wards into which the city is divided. Auburn is as well and economically governed as any city in the United States, and the progressive, liberal policy adopted is decidedly in favor of manufacturers, and tends, consequently, to the advancement of the best interests of the city. From the Mayor's annual message, delivered March 10, 1884, it is learned that the bonded indebtedness of the city at this time is \$490,000, of which \$460,000 is the balance of a debt of \$500,000 incurred in the purchase of stock in the Southern Central Railway. * * * The assessed valuation of the real estate of the city in 1883 was \$8,562,790, and the personal property, \$1,291,505. Total assessed valuation of real and personal property, \$9,854,295. The amount of the city tax levy was \$149,714, and the county tax, \$94,024.77. The assessment on this property has been equal to \$23.91 on the thousand. Deducting \$10,000 raised for the payment of city bonds, becoming due, and \$10,000 raised for paving purposes, and the amount of the city tax for 1883 and the preceding year would be very nearly the same. An examination and comparison of the assessment rolls for 1882 and 1883, shows that the valuation of the real estate of the city has increased \$483,340. * * * The city tax budget for 1883 was \$150,583.35, of which sum there has been collected \$149,780.78, of which there has been credited to the several funds the following amounts: education \$44,335.64; fire department, \$5,000; water, \$19,000; lamps, \$17,000; police, \$10,500; health, \$1,000; bridge, \$2,000; hose house, Fulton street, \$2,000; paving, \$10,000; Soule cemetery, \$1,213.33; bonded debt, 10,000; interest on debt, \$1,590; streets, \$14,000; contingent, \$12,231.14—total \$149,780.78. There was remaining in the contingent fund, March 1, 1883, \$5,657.76; recorder's fines received during the year, \$3,178.22; city judge's fees, \$560.90; board of excise for licenses, \$9,787.21; for fees and percentage on taxes, \$566.83; interest on deposits in bank, \$1,126.76; arrears of taxes, show licenses, &c, \$2,702.80; city tax of 1883 collected for contingent fund, \$12,231.14—total credited to fund, \$35,811.58. Amount orders of council paid from fund, \$34,811.58. Balance in contingent fund, March 1, 1884, \$1,663.41; balance in water fund, \$300; balance in paving fund, \$2,799.01; balance in lamp fund, \$6,439.51; balance in police fund, \$7,496.36; balance in street fund, \$9.59; balance in Soule cemetery fund, \$324.86; balance in interest on debt fund, \$750; balance in bonded debt fund, \$10,900—total balance in treasury, \$29,763.30. In addition to the sum of \$149,780.78 of city tax of 1883 collected, there were received by the treasurer from excise and other sources, \$23,580.44, making a total of \$173,361.22. Adding balance in treasury March 1, 1883, \$25,561.18, making a total of \$198,922.40, and deducting balance in treasury March 1, 1884, \$29,763.30, shows the total city expenditure for the current year to have been \$169,159.10. The police department consists of a chief and captain of police and thirteen patrolmen; the force, as a body, will compare favorably with any similar body of men in appearance and discipline. The fire department is as efficient as any volunteer department can be, and is regarded with much favor by the citizens. Seven hose companies and one hook and ladder company afford, it is claimed, ample protection against fire. There are 297 fire hydrants scattered throughout the city, and the service of the water works (the Holley system) is entirely satisfactory; and with the attention given to the fire alarm telegraph, confidence is felt in the ability of the department to cope with all conflagrations.

The facilities possessed by Auburn for the transaction of all business are unexceptionable. The banks are seven in number, viz., the First National Bank, or-

ganized in 1864, capital \$300,000; National Bank of Auburn, originally established in 1817 as the Bank of Auburn and organized as a National Bank in 1865, capital \$200,000; Cayuga County National, organized in 1833, reorganized in 1865, capital \$200,000; National Exchange Bank, organized in 1865, capital \$200,000; the banking house of William H. Seward & Co. originally organized in 1860, capital not stated; the Cayuga County Savings Bank, organized in 1865, and the Auburn Savings Bank established in 1849. The transportation facilities afforded by the New York Central and Hudson River and the Southern Central Railroads, with their extensive connections, enable the manufacturers and merchants to compete with any city in the country, and the freight rates given by these roads to shippers here are highly satisfactory. The express system is also conducted on a liberal scale in the matter of facilities and rates, by the American and United States Express Companies, and the telegraph and telephone service is as complete as is required.

There are seventeen churches in Auburn, viz., the Calvary Presbyterian, junction of Franklin and Capitol streets; Central Presbyterian, William near Genesee; Church of Christ, Division street near Wall; church of the Holy Family (Roman Catholic), North street near Chapel; First Baptist, Genesee street, opposite Cayuga County National Bank; First Methodist, on Exchange street; First Presbyterian, North street, corner of Franklin; First Universalist, South street, corner of Lincoln; Second Baptist, Owasco street, corner of Genesee; Second Presbyterian, South street near Lincoln; St. Alphonsus (German Roman Catholic), Water street near North; St. John's (Episcopal), East Genesee street, corner of Fulton; St. Luke's (German Protestant) Seminary avenue, near Franklin; St. Mary's (Roman Catholic), Clark street, corner of Green; St. Peter's (Episcopal), Genesee street, near James; Wall street Methodist, Wall street, corner of Washington; and Zion's church (colored), No. 9 Washington street. These churches are all stone or brick edifices of pleasing architecture, and all have large memberships. The First Baptist Church Society are now building an elegant new edifice on the corner of Genesee and James streets, and when this is completed, their old edifice will be sold. The view of the new First Baptist Church, presented on another page, will serve as an excellent illustration of Auburn church architecture in general.

In educational facilities Auburn offers advantages that are unsurpassed by any city of a comparative size in this country. The public school system of this city has attained a high state of perfection, and the private schools merit the fullest approbation. The public schools are divided into three departments, Primary, Grammar and High School, and these are each subdivided into four years or grades. Thus a pupil may enter the first grade at the age of six years and graduate from the high school twelve years later. The courses in the high school are both academic and classic. There are twelve public school buildings in the city, in which are employed 77 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 2,544 pupils, not including the Orphan Asylum school. The estimated enrollment in private and parochial schools for the year 1883 was 1,200. The estimated real value of property used for school purposes is \$165,000. The total cost of the schools for the year ending July 31, 1883, was \$55,335.27, of which sum about \$16,000 went to the account of building and permanent improvements, and \$32,027.50 was the cost for teachers and superintendent. The control and management of the public schools is vested in a Board of Education consisting of nine Commissioners, to whom the fullest power is given by the school law passed June 10, 1875, and the government of the schools is characterized by a liberal and progressive policy that must steadily enhance their value.



VIEW OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (NOW BUILDING), GENESEE AND JAMES ST.

The commodious rooms of the Seymour Library Association, in the handsome Auburn Savings Bank building, contain nearly 9,000 volumes. Among the many public bequests of the late James S. Seymour was one of \$18,000, with residuary and the store No. 80 on the south side of Genesee street, with the lot in the rear, valued at \$8,000, "for the purpose of founding a public library in the city of Auburn." The bequest was made without any other restriction than the naming of a portion of the trustees. The Seymour Library Association was incorporated May 20, 1876, and in the following August the following officers were elected: Hon. Charles C. Dwight, President; Charles Hawley, D. D., Vice President; James Seymour, Jr., Treasurer and B. B. Snow, Secretary. Soon after the services of William L. Poole, the librarian of Chicago, were secured, to aid in the selection of books, and the library was opened to the public on the first day of October, 1878. The library has a fixed income which exceeds the running expenses. A nominal sum is charged for enjoying its privileges, but sufficient additions will doubtless be made to its funds to make it a free library, as Mr. Seymour designed it should be. There are also a number of private libraries of considerable value in the city.

Four daily, one Sunday and four weekly newspapers receive a liberal support, both in advertisements and subscriptions. The *Auburn Daily Advertiser* was established in 1844 and is published every week day evening at No. 118 Genesee street by Knapp, Peck & Thomson. The *Auburn News and Bulletin*, published every day (except Sunday) at Nos. 27 and 29 Clark street by William J. Moses, was established in 1870 as the *Auburn Daily Bulletin* and was consolidated with the *Auburn Morning News*, (established in 1872) in 1879. The *Evening Auburnian*, published daily (except Sunday) at No. 2 Exchange street by the Auburnian Printing Company, was established in 1877. The *Evening Dispatch*, established in 1882, is published every week day at No. 24 Dill street by the Dispatch Printing Association, as is also the *Auburn Sunday Dispatch*, established in 1881, and the *Weekly Dispatch*, established in 1882. The *Auburn Weekly Journal*, established originally in 1833, is published every Wednesday by Knapp, Peck & Thomson. The *Auburn Weekly News and Democrat*, published by W. J. Moses, was established in 1866. The *Cayuga County Independent* was first issued in 1874, and is published every Thursday at No. 1 State street, by Julius A. Johnson. These journals are all ably conducted and zealously guard the interests of the city.

A beautiful city of itself, surrounded by a country noted for its picturesqueness. Auburn certainly offers attractions that could hardly fail to interest one seeking a desirable home or a favorable location for business. The immense hydraulic power of the Owasco has not yet been fully developed, and there are many available manufacturing sites along its banks as well as elsewhere in the city. The future of the city is dependent upon its manufacturing interests, and this fact being appreciated, manufacturers receive the hearty support and encouragement of the people. That Auburn possesses advantages making success in many branches of manufacture not only possible, but probable, can be satisfactorily demonstrated to those inquiring more fully into the subject, and the practical illustrations of the success attending manufacturing here, presented in the following chapters, should be accepted as a partial demonstration.

CHAPTER XIV.

Manufacturing Interests.

THE D. M. OSBORNE & CO. WORKS — THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY OF HARVESTING MACHINERY IN THE WORLD — A CITY WITHIN ITSELF.

THE largest manufactory of harvesting machinery in the world, and the largest industrial enterprise in this city, it is eminently fitting that the first chapter on the Manufacturing Interests of Auburn should be devoted to the D. M. Osborne & Co. works, which forms such an excellent illustration of the success that has attended the establishment of manufacturing enterprise here by men of forecast, ability and capital.

The history of this great manufactory, which now occupies buildings covering an area of fifteen acres, gives employment to 1,500 workmen, and produces daily more than 150 mowers, reapers and self-binding harvesters, dates back to 1858, when a company was started by David M. Osborne and O. S. Holbrook for the manufacture of the Kirby reaper and mower. But twelve men were employed and 150 machines were made in that year. A brick building, 40x68 feet in dimensions, and five stories in height, was occupied. It "was regarded as a mammoth undertaking; men wise in their own conceit but evidently ignorant of America's grain future, declared that a building of that 'great' size and five stories high, would turn out more machines than could possibly be marketed." In this, however, the projectors of the enterprise did not coincide, and went unhesitatingly on with their work. The demand for their machines, which at that time represented the most improved labor saving agricultural implements yet invented, steadily increased, and as steadily were the facilities for their production increased. But the following quotation from Henry Hall's "History of Auburn," published in 1869, will best illustrate the growth of the enterprise up to that time:

"The mowing machine manufactory of D. M. Osborne & Co., on Genesee street, corner of Mechanic, has no rival in its department of industry, for size or completeness of appointment either in Auburn or in America. A vast pile of tall, substantial brick buildings, covering an acre and a quarter of ground, constitute the works. These buildings are seven in number. In the first of these, standing on the corner of the street, used as a machine shop prior to occupancy by the present proprietors, the business of the firm commenced. The business expanded enormously during the five years immediately following 1859. The other buildings were erected, one after the other, as the necessity for more room arose, on the tongue of land between Mechanic street and the outlet, once the site of certain carding, fulling and saw mills elsewhere described. The dimensions of the different shops, which are severally distinguished by their numbers, are as follows: No. 1, four stories high, 66x40 feet, used as an office and sample room, and containing in the second, third and fourth stories, the *Morning News* establishment; No. 2, three stories in height, 59x48 feet, used as a wood shop; No. 3, containing the

store-house, paint shop and shipping room, four stories and a half high, 114x76 feet ; No. 4, four stories high, with two basements, 138x50 feet, used as a machine shop ; No. 5, the blacksmith shop, one story high, same ground plan as latter ; No. 6, the malleable iron works, 113x90 feet ; and No. 7, the foundry, 192x66 feet. The lumber yard and drying house stand opposite the works in the west side of Mechanic street.

" The manufactory of the combined reaper and mower, invented by William H. Kirby, at Buffalo, in 1856, was commenced in Auburn in 1858, by David M. Osborne and O. S. Holbrook, under the firm name of Osborne & Holbrook, for whom Orrin H. Burdick, Esq., made by contract 150 machines, employing only twelve men in the work. Mr. Holbrook parted with his interest in the business in August, 1858, which was then carried on by Cyrus C. Dennis, D. M. Osborne and Charles P. Wood, of Auburn, under the style of D. M. Osborne & Co. Two hundred mowers were built during 1858. The war then broke out, labor became scarce, and the demand for mowers great ; and the establishment began to be enlarged. Mr. Wood retired from the partnership in 1862, and Mr. Dennis, by death, in 1866. The firm is now composed of D. M. Osborne, John H. Osborne and Orrin H. Burdick. The product of the works during 1868 was fifty-three hundred machines. The business now consumes 3,000,000 pounds of pig iron per annum, 500,000 pounds of bar iron and steel, and 400,000 feet of lumber. From 250 to 325 men are employed, who are paid monthly between eight and twelve thousand dollars.

" It is the boast of the proprietors of this peerless establishment that every part of their machines, however small, is made at their own works and made well. Outside manufactories have no share in the construction of the Kirby, and the public is therefore insured against unsound wood work, inferior knives and imperfect castings in these machines. The works are complete, a remark, it is believed, that can be made of no similar establishment in the country. The proprietors contemplate a further enlargement of their manufactory the coming season, by erecting several brick three story stores over the outlet, fronting the bridge."

This was then but one of three establishments engaged here in the same business, each with large capital, and each producing several thousand machines per year. The Cayuga Chief and the Dodge & Stevenson manufacturing companies were rivals for the trade. The latter company went into liquidation and there was then a consolidation of the Cayuga Chief with D. M. Osborne & Co., under the latter name. This was a very judicious movement and brought under one general organization abundant capital and superior business and mechanical talent. William M. Kirby, C. Wheeler, Jr., and Orrin H. Burdick were each distinguished for superior inventive and mechanical skill and each had given many years' attention to the improvement of mowers and reapers. It was, therefore, a strong company, financially, mechanically, and commercially. There was no lack of vigor or energy in the development of their business, and they extended it all over the United States and Canada, and into South America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Australia, and New Zealand, selling annually to foreign nations thousands of machines.

The demand for the company's harvesting machines, upon which they were constantly making improvements, increased to such an unparalleled extent that enlargement followed enlargement, until in 1880 the works had attained such enormous proportions that the establishment, so proudly, so glowingly described by Henry Hall, ten years previously, seemed puny in comparison. At this time the

Osborne works comprised two distinct groups, one of which, known as the No. 1 Works, was in the heart of the city, while the other, designated as the No. 2 Works, was located on the New York Central Railway, near the Southern Central Railway crossing. These two groups covered more than ten acres of land, and consisted of massive four and five story brick buildings. The No. 1 Works were divided into eleven departments, as follows: Department No. 1, a five story building, 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, at the corner of Genesee and Mechanic streets, occupied, the basement for the storage of hardware stock, such as nails, screws, files, belting, &c., the fourth floor for the manufacture of wooden rake heads and the fifth floor as a store room for wood patterns and machine platforms, the intermediate floors between the basement and the fourth story, being used for the company's offices. Department No. 2, a five story building, 60x40 feet, used for general wood working and containing the most improved labor saving machinery invented for this purpose. Department No. 3, a five story building 125x75 feet, used for storing parts of machines, painting and the setting up of machines and running them at a high rate of speed by steam power for the purpose of thoroughly testing their strength. Department No. 4, a six-story building, 140x50, occupied, the first floor by three large water wheels and two very powerful rotary pumps for extinguishing fires; the second floor by the shipping, grinding and cleaning rooms, with twenty emery wheels in operation; third floor, for the putting together and fitting of the iron parts of machines and boring of castings—the dies and tools also made here, involving the use of several very beautiful and effective die sinking machines; fourth floor, as a general machine shop, containing all sorts of costly machinery, lathes, tools, etc.; fifth floor, as a pattern room and place for ironing and trimming poles, neck-yokes, whiffletrees, etc.; and the sixth floor for the storage of patterns and wood work. Department No. 5, a two story building 90x48 feet, the first floor containing ten monster revolving tumblers or hollow cylinders in which castings are scoured and cleaned by being kept in motion and rubbing against each other—a very pandemonium of noise—and the second floor, gigantic drop hammers, trip hammers, punches and bolt and nut machines. Department No. 6, a general blacksmith shop, 120x40 feet. Department No. 7, a bolt forging shop, 75x60 feet, containing a number of machines for making bolts, rivets, etc. Department No. 8, an immense foundry, 300 feet long and 120 feet wide, and containing three cupolas with a capacity of 60 tons of iron per day. In connection with this foundry, in which more than 10,000 flasks are used, is a room 70x40 in which flask patterns, forms, pattern matches, &c., are made, and adjoining this building are vaults, 140x20, and 18 feet high, absolutely fire proof, in which patterns are stored. Department No. 9, a chain shop, 100x30 feet, turning out 1,500 feet of chain each day. Department No. 10, a four-story building, 150x50 feet, the first floor of which contained 5,000 boxes or compartments for extra parts of any and every machine ever manufactured by D. M. Osborne & Co.; the second floor was used as a show room for specimens of all their harvesting machinery; and the third and fourth floors for the storage of wood work extras. Department No. 11, a building 100x40 feet, occupied by the bolt and screw cutting machinery, and adjoining this a building, 20x40 feet, in which the more than 50 tons of Babbitt's metal annually consumed was manufactured. A 300 horse power Corliss engine and five water wheels, aggregating 200 horse power, or 500 horse power in all, was required to drive the machinery in these No. 1 Works.

The No. 2 Works comprised section and malleable iron shops, paint shops, stor-

age rooms, canvass rooms, rolling mill, &c. The first floor of a four story building, 220x50 feet, was occupied for the grinding of sections and malleable iron : the second floor for the manufacture of finger bars, cutter bars, knotters for twine binder attachments and twisters for wire binder attachments ; the third floor for setting up and running off harvesters, and the fourth floor for tempering steel and making canvass conveyors. An L of this building, 60x50 feet and three stories high, was used for planing and sawing wood work, as a store and sorting room for malleable iron castings, and as a paint shop. Then there was a malleable iron foundry, 150x180 feet, containing two large air furnaces, with a capacity of six tons each : a cleaning room, 60x30 feet ; a sorting room, 100x20 feet ; an annealing room, 60x184 feet, with eight ovens, and a rolling mill, 150x75 feet, furnished with a nine-inch train of rolls, a steam hammer and two power shears, the capacity of the mill being eight tons of finished wrought iron per day. In addition, there were sheds for scraps and finished iron, 100x50 feet. The motive power required to operate the No. 2 Works was one engine of 180 horse power and another of 50 horse power. The combined steam and water power of the No. 1 and No. 2 Works was 720 horse power, and 1,242 pulleys, 2,033 main and 1,396 counter shafting and 13,337 feet of belting were employed in driving the machinery.

Thus in a little more than twenty years the single building at first occupied had been supplemented by more than a score ; the twelve men with which the enterprise started had been increased to a thousand and more ; the machines annually made had arisen from hundreds to tens of thousands, and every needful manufacturing facility had been correspondingly increased. But with all these immense buildings, in which nearly four miles of belting and shafting were in daily operation, turning the wheels of an almost incredible number of labor saving machines, and with 1,225 men constantly at work, D. M. Osborne & Co. were unable to supply the demand for their harvesting machinery, and during the following year (1880-1) they increased their capacity by the erection of several new buildings of large proportions. Among the most conspicuous of these is the new wood working shop, a massive brick building, 250x88 feet in dimensions and five stories in height, with a 300 horse power Corliss engine to drive the machinery ; new malleable iron works, 200 feet long and 80 feet wide, containing three air furnaces, each having a capacity of six tons ; new cleaning and straightening rooms, 150x60 feet, supplied with a 50 horse power engine ; new annealing building, 200 feet long and 60 feet wide, containing nine large ovens ; new rolling mill, 200x80 feet, containing one ten-inch train of rolls, one sixteen-inch train of rolls, one 4,500 pound steam hammer, two pairs of steam shears and three heating furnaces, the motive power being supplied by a Porter-Allen engine of 150 horse power and a Sweet engine of 50 horse power. The capacity of the rolling mill is 20 tons of finished iron per day, and in connection with it there is a new puddling building, 100x60 feet, filled with puddling furnaces, and a scrap and piling house, 100x65 feet, in which scrap iron is cut up with steam shears and prepared for the furnaces. In addition to these buildings there are two new warehouses, each 300 feet long, 80 feet wide and two stories high, for storing harvesting machines. The lower stories of these large buildings are built of stone, finished above with wood, and have fire proof iron roofs. Adding the length of shafting and belting contained in the new buildings to that in the old ones, gives a grand total of considerably more than five miles of shafting and belting in the Osborne Works. The aggregate of steam and water power in the old and new buildings is enormous, comprising as it does five water wheels of 200 horse power, two Corliss engines of 300 horse power each, a 150 horse

power Porter-Allen engine, a 50 horse power Sweet engine, two others of 50 horse power and one of 180 horse power, making a total of 1,280 horse power.

The pay roll of D. M. Osborne & Co. now contains the names of 1,500 workmen, to whom \$70,000 are paid in wages every month. Every day there are produced 150 or more mowers, reapers and self-binding harvesters, which find a market in all parts of the world. And the fifteen acres of land, covered with buildings in which these 1,500 people are employed, form a city within itself, which is lighted by electricity supplied by one of the Brush Electric Light Company's forty-light machines. Besides being lighted by electricity, this city of shops has its own railroad, the cars on which are drawn by locomotives owned by the proprietors; its own telephone exchange, the principal departments of the works being in telephonic communication with each, and requiring for this purpose, ten telephone instruments; its own telegraph office, the company maintaining direct telegraphic communication with their branch offices all over the country, and employing their own operators, who are stationed, with their instruments, in the home office.

An enterprise of such magnitude is not common, and when a manufactory conducted on such a grand scale is observed, it will be discovered that there were good causes which led to its remarkable growth. In this case the causes are readily traced. The projectors of this enterprise were men of foresight and ability. When, twenty-five years ago, they began the manufacture of mowers and reapers, farmers were incredulous and it was difficult to convince them of the value and utility of these labor-saving machines. But labor was becoming scarce, and much against their wills they were compelled to invest in order to harvest their crops. Here was the manufacturer's opportunity. Having produced a machine designed to overcome the prejudices of the farmers through its merits, they were not slow to introduce it in all parts of the world. Having created a demand for the machine by convincing the farmer of its value and utility, they were not content to "leave well enough alone," but sought to improve the machine and increase its value to the farmer. Thus the value of the machine was increased by constant improvements, and as the farmer's knowledge of this value increased the demand for the machine was increased, and the facilities for production were increased to meet the demand. The advancement was rapid and the result has been shown. The comparison between the large establishment in which the machines are made to-day and the small concern of twenty-five years ago, is hardly greater than that between the self-binding harvester of to-day and the reaper of that time. To D. M. Osborne & Co. the world is undoubtedly largely indebted for the great improvement made in harvesting machinery, and their reward is just.

The name and fame of the Osborne Harvesting Machines are world-wide. It is claimed they comprise a larger variety of mowers, reapers and self-binders than can be found in any other similar establishment in the world, and are better adapted to the varied requirements of climate and crops, than the products of any other manufactory, and these claims are indisputed. Every portion of the machines are made in the Osborne Works by competent workmen, and the facilities possessed are unequalled. The lumber yards cover an area of eight acres of land, and from two to three years' supply is constantly kept on hand so as to insure thorough seasoning. There is not a drying house on the premises, all of the lumber being seasoned naturally, it being claimed that as compared with the forcing process employed in drying houses, natural seasoning doubles the strength and durability of timber. And it is this same regard for all the material entering into the construction of the

Osborne machines that gives them superiority over all others. They have taken first prize gold medals in every grain growing State of the American Union, and also in England, France, Germany, Hungary, Russia, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, and their popularity is still increasing.

The D. M. Osborne & Co. Works were incorporated under the State laws in 1875. The present officers are D. M. Osborne, President; G. W. Allen, Treasurer; J. H. Osborne, Secretary; D. M. Osborne, J. H. Osborne, G. W. Allen and O. H. Burdick, Trustees. The value of the industry to the city of Auburn has been almost incalculable. The funds disbursed here by the company are drawn mainly from distant states or foreign countries, and are, therefore, so much added to the wealth of the locality. The works could ill be spared from the resources of Auburn, and their continued success is the hearty wish of every citizen.

CHAPTER XV.

Manufacturing Interests.

THE E. D. CLAPP ENTERPRISES—THE E. D. CLAPP MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE E. D. CLAPP WAGON COMPANY—TWO GREAT MANUFACTORIES.

TO the resident of Auburn the history of the two great manufactories operated by the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Company and the E. D. Clapp Wagon Company is probably familiar. But to the great body of readers, unacquainted with the city or the causes leading to its growth and progress, the story of the birth and the development of these establishments (second only in importance among the largest concerns in the city) contains much of interest. Although conducted under different titles, the two establishments are under the same management, and substantially the same ownership. Owing their being to the foresight and ability of the gentleman whose name appears in the title, a brief sketch of his life previous to embarking in the enterprise which has resulted so profitably to himself and the city of Auburn, will serve as a fitting introductory to the history of these manufactories, which have added so largely to the prosperity and industrial reputation of this place.

Emerson Donaldson Clapp was born at Ira, Cayuga County, on the 12th day of November, 1829. His father was Othniel Palmer Clapp, who moved from Throop to Ira about 1820, and settled upon a section of government land which he received for military services in the war of 1812. E. D. Clapp received his education in the district schools of Ira, and Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., where he spent two terms. At the age of sixteen he taught a district school in the neighboring town of Cato, and when nineteen he married Sarah Van Patten, daughter of Nicholas Van Patten, a neighboring farmer. They began life on a small farm in the northeastern part of the township, but a drouth prevailing during the first year, he quit farming at the end of the season. In 1851 he moved to Ira and built a two-story frame wagon shop and began to make farm wagons and other vehicles.

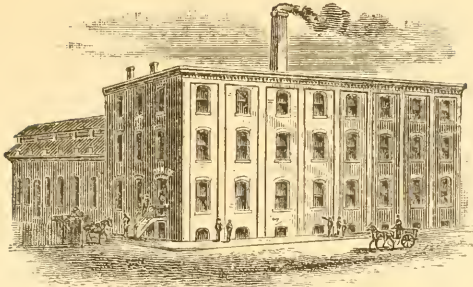


E. D. CLAPP'S SHOP—1864.

As early as 1852 he became an advocate of the plan of building wagons on a large scale by machinery, but owing to inability to secure capital his plans came to naught at that time. In 1855 he leased his wagon shop and began to run a line of stages between Oswego and Auburn, carrying a daily mail from 1855 to 1860. He was a successful bidder on mail routes in Central New York and until 1865 gave his attention to carrying on and sub-letting the same. In 1850 he moved to Auburn, then a small village of about 7,000 inhabitants, and for several years engaged in the livery stable business.

THE E. D. CLAPP MANUFACTURING CO.

Having procured letters patent for a thill coupling, in 1864 he leased a small shop belonging to the city mills, on Mechanic street, and began the manufacture of this article on a small scale. The mechanical supervision of the work was in charge of Mr. Frederick Van Patten, a mechanic of rare ability and large experience in the armories at Springfield, Hartford and Ilion. As a practical carriage maker, Mr. Clapp was familiar with the wants of the trade, and to the manufacture of thill couplings was soon added fifth wheels. Mr. Van Patten and M. S. Fitch were admitted to a partnership, and under the title of E. D. Clapp & Co. the business outgrew the limited quarters on Mechanic street within the first four years. In 1869 the firm erected a large three-story factory on Water street, ample, it was believed, to meet the demands of their business for many years to come. Here new lines of goods were added, including stump joints, king bolts, and the Miner, Stevens and Saunders patent coupling, the latter being the only patent thill coupling of the hundreds invented that has ever become a standard article in the trade. Their business so increased as to demand the working of two sets of hands, the factory running, for the most part, night and day. Mr. Fitch retiring from the firm in 1873, the business was continued by Messrs. Clapp and Van Patten, and the factory, ample as it had been considered, was found inadequate to meet the demands of their augmenting business. In 1874 they erected a much larger factory on extensive grounds on the corner of Genesee and Division streets, directly on the line of the Southern Central Railroad, affording the most desirable facilities, for the convenient receipt and distribution of their large amount of freight. But the great increase of business necessitated a further enlargement before they were fairly settled in the new factory, and consequently an addition 40x100 feet, was built in 1875. On the first day of August, 1876, a stock company was organized with the title of the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Company, comprising some of the most conservative and substantial citizens of Auburn. The paid-up capi-



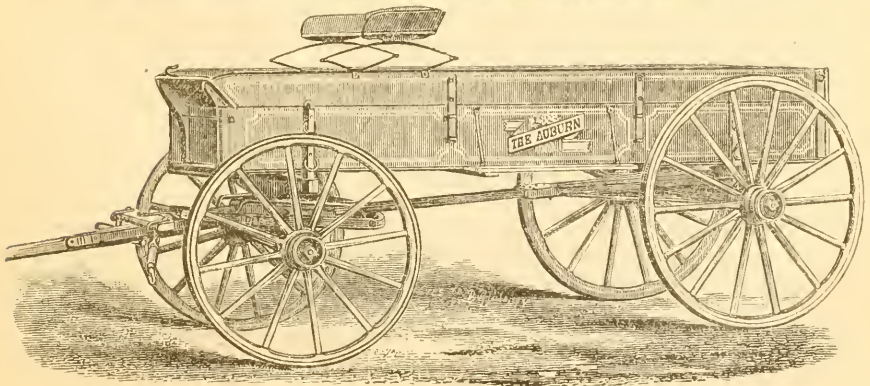
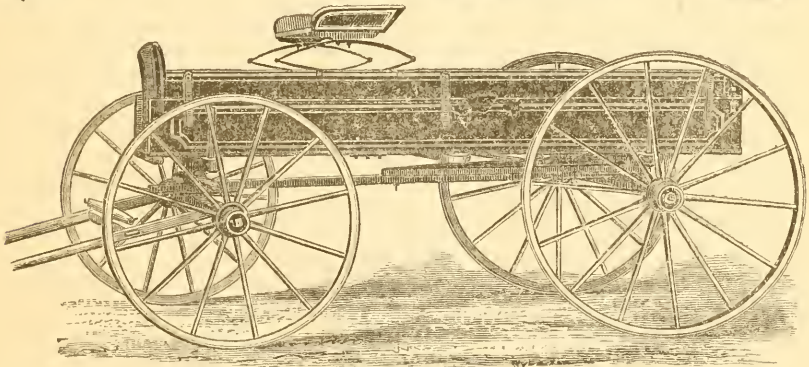
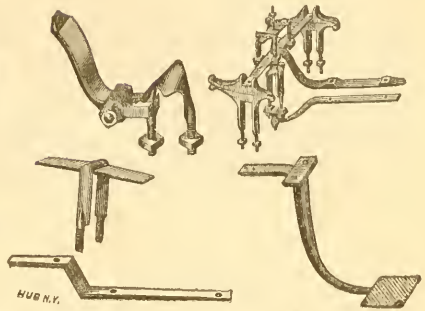
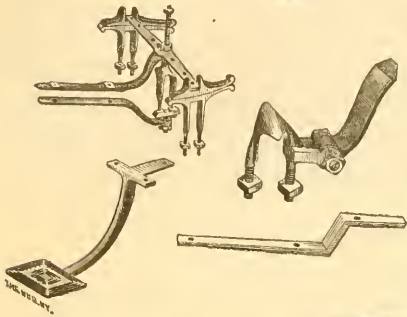
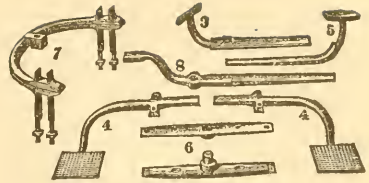
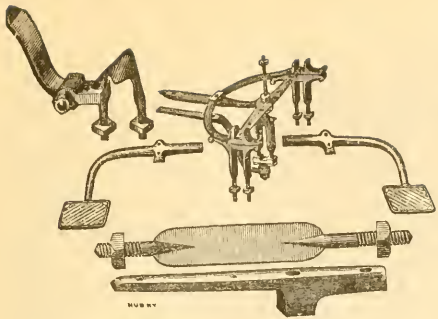
E. D. CLAPP & CO.'S WORKS—1869-74.

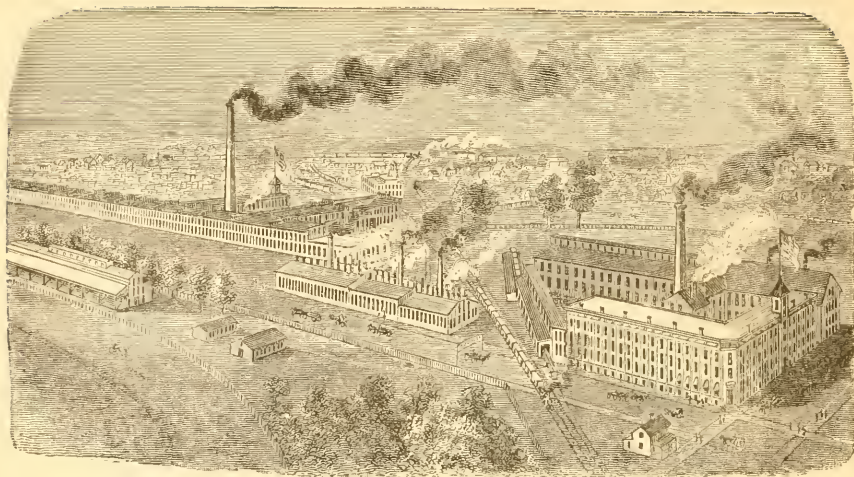
tal was \$150,000, and the management of the business remained with the old firm, who were the largest stockholders. The first board of trustees was composed of the following gentlemen: E. D. Clapp, F. Van Patten, Charles Standart, Byron C. Smith, James G. Knapp, William B. Woodin, C. C. Dwight, J. N. Knapp, L. E. Carpenter, D. E. Clapp, P. S. Hadger and W. H. Meaker. The officers were E. D. Clapp, President and Treasurer; L. E. Carpenter, Vice President; D. E. Clapp, Secretary; F. Van Patten, Superintendent. The business of the company soon demanded further accommodations, and in 1878 a large storehouse 50x40 feet, was erected over the trestle work at the north end of the company's grounds, and the foundations laid for the new three-story and basement brick buildings, fronting 157 feet on Genesee street and extending back on Division street 236 feet, to the Southern Central Railroad. In 1879 a three-story brick building 40x80 feet, was erected, and thus completed a quadrilateral enclosed by buildings, the interior frontage of which exceeds 800 feet. In 1880 Mr. Clapp organized the Auburn Wrought Bit and Iron Company, with a capital of \$60,000, and a rolling mill and forge shop, 310x80 feet, was erected. This company was merged into the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Company in the following year, and the rolling mill and forge shop, combined with the other plant, formed the largest and most complete manufactory of carriage hardware in the United States. A growth so rapid and continuous, for so long a period, and during such severe and general commercial and manufacturing depression, resulted from potent and peculiar causes. The manufacture of forged carriage irons by machinery is of comparatively recent origin. Before 1880 the forging of small pieces of iron in dies, by drop-hammers, had been done in New England to a limited extent only. The war gave a great impetus to the science of drop forging for gun work, and at its close the experience thus gained was directed largely to improvements in the manufacture of carriage hardware. Mr. Van Patten was entirely familiar with that form of forging and die sinking and was prepared to successfully adapt it to the new industry, while the practical experience of Mr. Clapp in carriage building enabled him wisely to direct the kind and style of work to be done. Hitherto this work had been done by hand with less perfection and at much greater cost. A blacksmith shop and carriage shop had been necessary complements of each other. Now very little hand forging for carriages is done and only in remote localities. This radical change in the methods of ironing carriages is largely due to the persevering and intelligent efforts of Messrs. Clapp and Van Patten, who have made and generally introduced a more varied and practical assortment of carriage forgings than any other manufacturers in this country. They have introduced and are continually introducing new lines of goods; have

invented and patented new articles and processes of manufacture, and secured the control of patented articles which have acquired great popularity in the trade. Their Centennial exhibit embraced nearly 400 pieces, which were the most complete and perfect of their kind exhibited, and were models of practical utility and mechanical perfection. Then between 1876 and 1880 the manufacture of medium grade buggies sprang up in Cincinnati and other Western cities, and over 100,000 a year were turned out in Cincinnati alone. No other manufacturers supplied complete sets of forged irons for carriages, and as a consequence a large proportion of the iron work for this great product was manufactured by the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Company, to whom the orders naturally came by reason of their great facilities. To-day this company is in the most highly prosperous condition and gives employment to about 350 people. They manufacture every piece of forged iron used in ironing a carriage. These are supplied in complete sets or in detached parts, as desired. No other manufacturers supply, as do this company, complete sets of forged iron work for carriages. The sets for top buggies contain over 100 pieces of hardware. Fifth wheels have been a specialty of the business, and they can produce over 100,000 of them per year, without diminishing the production of their other goods. Their trade extends throughout all parts of the United States, Canada and Australia, and is steadily increasing. Besides conducting this large business, the company are extensive dealers in coal, having a trestle 500 feet in length on their property and handling annually from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of coal.

THE E. D. CLAPP WAGON CO.

Since 1852 Mr. Clapp had cherished the idea of manufacturing wagons on a large scale by machinery, and in 1880 he prepared to put his ideas into practice. Having interested a number of the best known business men of this city in his enterprise, he organized the E. D. Clapp Wagon Company (limited) with a capital stock of \$200,000, and on the 16th of October, 1880, the incorporation of the company was effected with the following directors and officers: E. D. Clapp, D. E. Clapp, F. Van Patten, R. S. Holmes, W. H. Seward, L. E. Carpenter, W. B. Woodin, C. C. Dwight, S. L. Bradley, L. E. Lyon, James G. Knapp, John N. Knapp and W. H. Carpenter; E. D. Clapp, President and Treasurer; L. E. Carpenter, Vice President and purchasing agent; D. E. Clapp, Assistant Treasurer; R. S. Holmes, Secretary; F. Van Patten, Superintendent. Mr. Clapp had previously purchased twenty acres of land adjoining the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Company's property, and in September, 1880, work was begun on the erection of buildings for the wagon factory. In four months the essential portions of the structure were ready for occupancy, and on New Year's eve the wagon factory was dedicated by a reception and ball which was attended by over 3,000 persons, among whom were the best people in this neighborhood. Next day the machinery was set in motion and wagon making begun. April 13, 1881, the day on which the first wagon was shipped, found the infant company with finished buildings 1,000 feet in length, twenty acres of land, a railroad of its own connecting directly with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and with the Southern Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads; a very large stock of wagon material obtained mostly by purchase from seasoned stock in the hands of lumber dealers in their own locality; one million feet of prime oak, ash, maple, hickory, basswood and elm in the log ready for the saw; a finely equipped saw mill, a splendid assortment of the newest and most approved wood and iron working machinery, twenty-five finished wagons and a sufficient stock of wheels and other parts ready for use,





VIEW OF THE E. D. CLAPP COMPANY'S WORKS—1884.

to enable the company to meet the apparent demand of the hour. At the time of the shipment of this first wagon, orders for about 100 wagons had been received without solicitation, owing entirely to the wide reputation of Auburn carriage hardware, and to the fact that the management of the wagon company was largely the same as that of the older and parent company. And right here the interesting fact might be noted, that some of the wagons made by Mr. Clapp more than thirty years ago are still in daily use, during the wagon season, and that one of them, heavily loaded with maple plank for the Wagon Company's use, was driven into their lumber yard a couple of years after the company started. This wagon was recognized by Mr. Clapp and pointed out to his associates as a specimen of his early work. At no time since the 13th of April, 1881, has the company been able to say its orders were filled, and much of the time orders have been far in advance of their ability to fill. During the past three years they have built 10,000 wagons, 700 of which were sold in Cayuga County alone, and of the entire number fully two-thirds were sold in the State of New York. Their career thus far has been a great business success. But it could hardly have been otherwise, for no pains or expense were spared to provide material and means, machinery and men, to produce the best wagon in the world. They began work only after a thorough examination and investigation of all the improvements of the past fifty years. The shops of the best makers of wood-working machinery in the country were visited; nothing was bought hurriedly but only after painstaking correspondence with parties having practical experience in the use of the machines desired. The result is the best equipped wagon factory in the world. The main building is a two-story frame structure, 60 feet in width and 520 feet in length, with three wings, making the total length of buildings about 1,000 feet. The balance of the land owned by the company is covered with sheds and lumber yard. Three branch railroads run into the yard, and a narrow gauge track connects the wagon works with the rolling mill and other plant of the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Company, from whence

the greater supply of iron is drawn. About 200 men are employed in the wagon works. As showing the magnitude of the factory it might be stated that the wood working department occupies two rooms, each 200x60 feet in dimensions; the gear room is 100x60 feet, and the other departments are of similar proportions. System reigns supreme throughout the establishment, and the manufacture of wagons here is really a study. Farm, freight, coal, lumber, ice and express wagons are built, and the demand for them throughout New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont is large and constantly increasing. It is justly claimed that the Auburn wagons are the best ironed, best painted and best constructed wagon in every respect now manufactured, and it is confidently believed that the day is not far distant when these claims will be acknowledged all over the Union.

* * * * *

The value of the E. D. Clapp enterprises to the city of Auburn may be judged from the statement that the pay-roll of the two concerns amounts to from \$12,000 to \$20,000 per month. Since the removal of the E. D. Clapp works to Genesee and Division streets, in 1874, this portion of the city has more than doubled in population and in many other ways have the beneficial effects of these enterprises been shown. A typical self-made man, Mr. Clapp is also a representative citizen and one to whom much credit is due for the latter growth and prosperity of Auburn. Besides the offices filled by him in the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Company, and the E. D. Clapp Wagon Company, he is a director of the Southern Central Railroad, a trustee of the Cayuga County Savings Bank and a director of the First National Bank of Auburn. He still gives his personal attention to the management of the enterprises bearing his name, in which he is ably seconded by his son, Mr. D. E. Clapp, a young gentleman who seems to have inherited all those sterling business qualities which have made the career of his father so eminently successful.

CHAPTER XVI.

Manufacturing Interests.

THE AUBURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY—THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL HAND IMPLEMENTS IN THE WORLD.

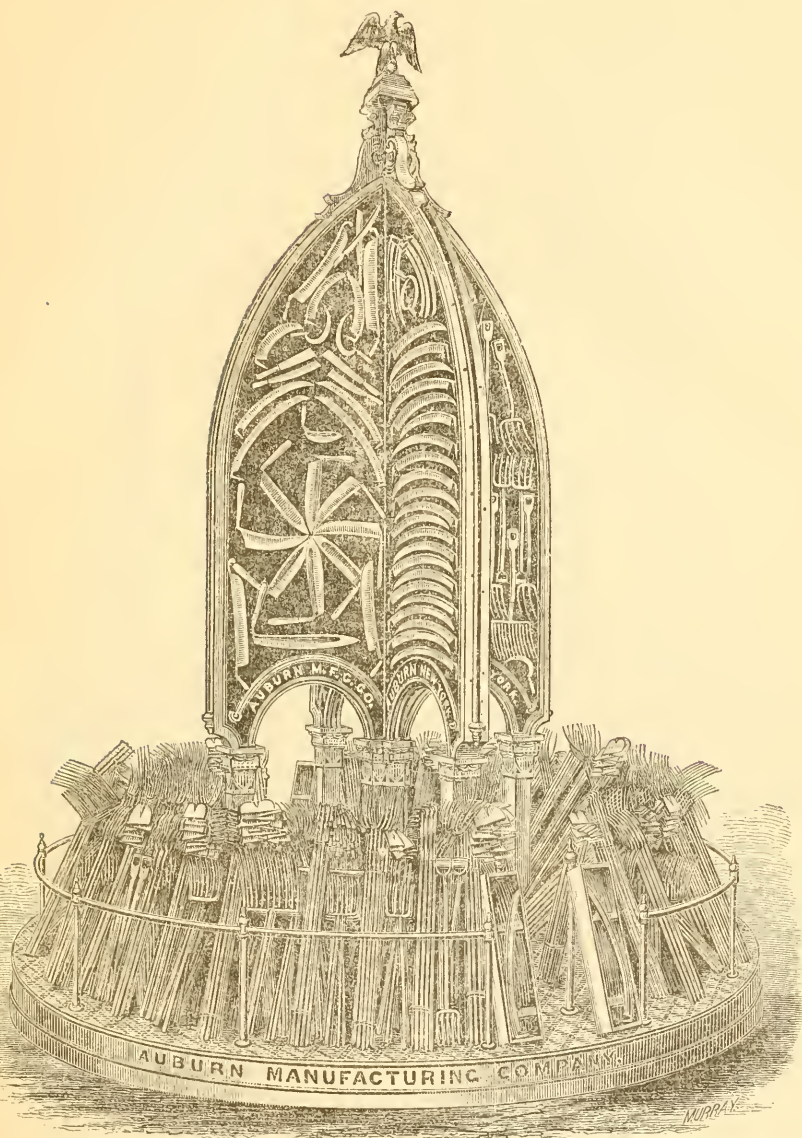
ONE of the most prosperous manufactories in the city, the works of the Auburn Manufacturing Company not only give employment to a large number of people, and thereby add materially to the prosperity of the place, but through their products have made the name of Auburn familiar not only to the inhabitants of this country, but throughout the whole civilized world. One of the chapters on the Manufacturing Interests may, therefore, very appropriately be devoted to this establishment, the annual product of which, in Hand Agricultural Implements, is believed to be the greatest in variety and quantity, of that of any factory in the world.

This important enterprise was organized in 1867, under the title of "E. C. Tuttle Manufacturing Company," with a capital of \$300,000, of which the majority was readily subscribed by citizens of Auburn. The first officers of the Board of Directors were Chas. P. Wood, President, and I. F. Terrill, Vice President, and of the Company Delos M. Keeler, Treas., and E. C. Tuttle, Superintendent, all well known and highly respected in social and business circles—and all of whom have now departed this life. Ten acres of land were purchased of John Underwood, for a site for the location of their buildings, and water power of L. W. Nye, at the point known as Hackney Falls, in the Owaseo river, where a fall of nearly 30 feet is gained, and an abundant power is secured for all present and prospective requirements of the business. Substantial brick buildings were at once erected, at a cost exceeding \$100,000, fronting on Division street, and lying alongside the N. Y. C. R. R., and in a short time were filled with necessary tools and machinery, and the manufacture of their wares was commenced. The first year's product amounted to some \$50,000, which has gradually increased from year to year as the goods acquired reputation, until at the present date the amount reaches the respectable sum of half a million dollars.

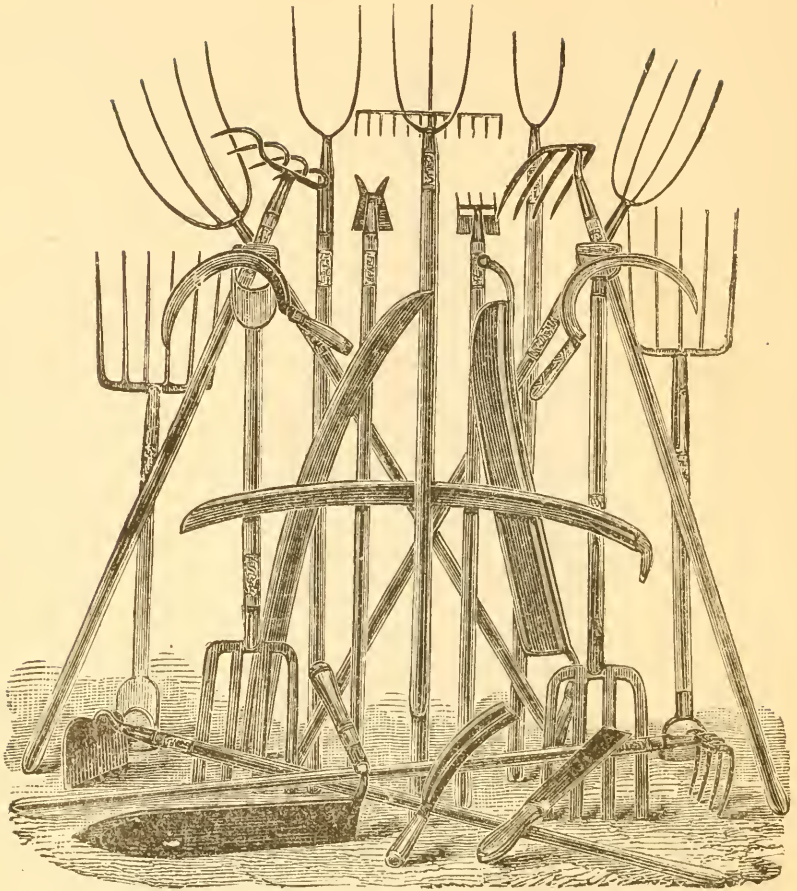
Officers who have served the Company subsequent to the death of those named in the beginning of this article, and previous to the present incumbents, are, Geo. W. Leonard and A. H. Goss, acting Secretary and Treasurer; James Henderson and C. M. Howlet, Treasurer; G. H. Doud, E. C. Denio, and G. F. Hague, Superintendents. In 1871 the name of the Company was changed to that of the Auburn Manufacturing Company. Up to that time and in a more marked degree since, the goods have gradually grown in popular favor, and in their dissemination have reached every quarter of the globe. Many readers will remember with pleasure the imposing display of the Company at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and not a few may be found who afterward, in 1878, saw the same Exhibit in Paris, at both of which, and in numberless other Exhibitions in our own and foreign countries, the highest honors and awards have been achieved.

Increasing demands from time to time have necessitated the enlargement of the various buildings, until at the present time they cover an area of some five acres and consist of the main building, a brick structure fronting 350 feet on South Division street and 150 feet on Clark street, comprising the offices, warehouse, and shipping departments at one end, and the manufactory proper at the other. On the bank of the river, another three story brick building, 45x70 feet, covers the two immense water wheels, which are connected with the factory across the street by a tunnel. In this building is the machine shop and carpenter shop and besides various parts of the mechanical works are carried on here. Besides these buildings, there are the boiler and steam drying house, where steam is made for heating the establishment, and where handles are dried by steam, the capacity of the dry house being 4 car loads; two large wooden structures for storage of handles; buildings for storage of steel and iron, coal and lumber, &c., &c., all of the most substantial construction and of capacity corresponding with the necessities of the business.

Additional and improved machinery and tools are constantly being added to the plant, one of the latest additions being a set of the "Brand" hoe rolls, whose operation is very interesting to witness, and which turns out hoes with great ease and rapidity. Of the implements manufactured by the Company, the following may be enumerated as the principal classes, of each of which there are almost numberless varieties; Hoes, Forks, Rakes, Weeders, Potato Hooks, Manure Drags, Grain,



CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT OF THE AUBURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



Grass, Bush and Lawn Seythes, Grass Hooks, Hay Knives, Corn Knives, Handles, Ferrules, Swathes, Cradles, Mining Tools, Ice Tools, Oyster and Clam Tools, Stone Pickers, &c., &c. And to one having a taste for mechanical operations, a day may be very pleasantly and profitably spent in witnessing the various operations necessary in transforming the crude materials into beautifully polished and artistic as well as useful tools for the various purposes for which they are intended. Perhaps a description of the process by which a hoe and fork are made may not be uninteresting to the reader. A bar of steel of proper size is heated red hot and put under a press which strikes off a pattern for a hoe, in shape nearly square, with an irregular shaped piece attached to one end, which is drawn out in a die, under a trip-hammer and forms afterward the shank or neck of the hoe. After again heating this square piece of steel, it is placed upon dies which are inserted in huge rolls, and as each revolution brings them together, the steel is rolled out the desired thickness, but being ragged and irregular in its shape, is afterward "cut out" at a blow in dies, under a press, of the shape and size desired. Again being

heated it is "conceaved" under a drop and put into whale oil, when it is found to possess the trowel temper, so desirable in this class of tools. After grinding, the neck is crooked or bent in a form and the hoe then passes to the polishing room, where it receives its polish upon emery wheels, and is then ready to be driven into the handle. A fork pattern is also cut from the end of a bar of steel and in a machine specially designed for the purpose is "shanked," "split," and "turned out," with the necessary number of tines, which are afterward drawn out in dies under a trip hammer, "bent and formed," hardened by being immersed in oil, and tempered in molten lead; then upon emery belts in the polishing room is made ready to "hang" upon the handle, and for the market. All these operations are performed by free skilled labor, by which more satisfactory results are obtained, and their productions are free from objectionable features which arise from cheaper prison contract labor by which many of similar goods are manufactured by their competitors. The monthly pay roll, divided among 150 men, is about \$7,000. The stock used and the mechanics employed are the best of their class and the goods produced are second to none.

The company enjoy execeptional railroad facilities, special sidings connecting the warehouse with the N. Y. C. R. R. and the Southern Central, a feeder of the great Lehigh Valley R. R., while the special rates given the company, enable them to ship their goods north, east, south and west, as well as to receive their stock and material, as cheaply as any manufactory in the United States.

Branch offices and warehouses have been established by the company as follows: At No. 14 Chaussee de Charleroi, Brussels, Belgium, with Geo. W. Sillicoix as manager, from whence all Continental Europe is supplied. Also at No. 97 Chambers street, New York, Durrie & McCarty, agents, from which stock the southern and southwestern trade, as well as the miscellaneous export trade, receive their goods, and where a general assortment may at all times be found.

The present Treasurer and Manager, Mr. Charles E. Stevens, was appointed to his responsible position in 1879, having previously served the company faithfully in other capacities for a number of years. This promotion was a deserved compliment, and his selection has proven the wisdom of the Board of Trustees, he having exhibited qualifications of a high order, for a prudent and successful conduct of the business, which from that time seemed to receive a new impetus, and to-day the concern ranks among the foremost industries of this busy manufacturing city. The superintendent of the manufacturing department, Mr. A. P. Clarke, has acted in that capacity only during the present season, but being thoroughly acquainted with these goods, and having been for many years engaged in their manufacture, and possessing the qualifications of a thorough mechanic, he is expected to contribute much to the future prosperity of the business. The Board of Directors consists of the following gentlemen: Orlando Lewis, President; Sereno E. Payne, Vice President; Chas. G. Briggs, Secretary; L. W. Nye, B. A. Tuttle, E. R. Fay, James Seymour, Jr., Jos. W. Dunning, Chas. E. Thorne, each of whom have a special care and pride for the institution, devoting much of their time in its interests. Especially is this true in the case of the President, who, being thoroughly conversant with the general business affairs from day to day, by his counsels and advice renders valuable assistance.

From this necessarily brief statement of the works and business of this company, it will be seen that in all matters of location, capital, manufacturing facilities, acknowledged superiority of the wares produced, and the ability and enterprise of its management, it sustains the highest rank, and its stockholders are to be

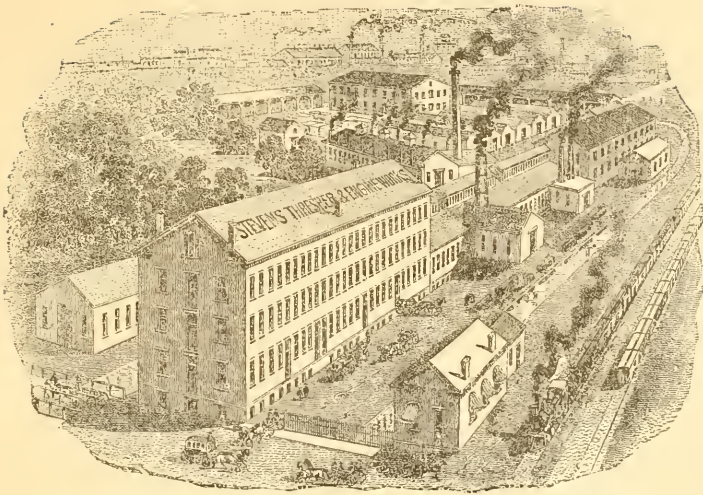
congratulated upon their possessions and are doubtless well satisfied with the returns therefrom. And the citizens of Auburn may also well be proud of an institution which so largely influences the prosperity and welfare of their beautiful city.

CHAPTER XVII.

Manufacturing Interests.

A. W. STEVENS & SON'S THRESHER AND FARM ENGINE MANUFACTORY—A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

TO the thoughtful, intelligent person, the narration of the leading facts which have marked the growth and upbuilding of a great manufacturing enterprise in these stirring times of business competition and rivalry, cannot but prove interesting. They suggest the possession of a vast amount of industry, sagacity and wide-reaching forethought on the part of the individuals or association who have thus pushed their ventures to prominent success, and who still maintain a leading position, despite the most untiring efforts of wealthy and wide-awake congeners. Such a pleasure is afforded by a review of the events which have characterized the rise of the fine industry which is owned and operated in this city by the Messrs. A. W. Stevens & Son. In 1842, the manufacture of threshing machines was begun in a small way at Genoa, Cayuga County, by A. W. Stevens. Possessed of no small amount of mechanical skill and ingenuity, and a thorough knowledge of the elements necessary in the make-up of a successful and durable machine for threshing purposes, Mr. Stevens was able from the outset to build a thresher which accomplished, in a highly satisfactory manner, the work for which it was designed, and his machines rapidly became popular wherever introduced. A cardinal principle from the outset with Mr. Stevens, was to build his machines of the very best material and in the most thorough manner in all the details of their construction. This principle has never been deviated from, and the result has been that the growth of his trade has been steady from year to year and it has been erected upon the most substantial basis. It is a fact to which this firm can point with pardonable pride, after a career extending over a period of forty-two years, that no machine ever sent out of their shops has ever been returned to them as unsuccessful. The founder of the business continued its sole owner until 1869, when his son, L. W. Stevens, was associated with him, and together they have since retained entire control and ownership of the industry. In 1878 the original works at Genoa were entirely destroyed by fire. At that time about 30 or 40 hands were in the employ of the Messrs. Stevens, and the yearly out-put of threshers was not large. Not at all discouraged by the burning of their works, they cast about for a larger field in which to re-establish their business. The extensive buildings owned by the Messrs. Barber, of Auburn, located on Washington street and the outlet, had been recently vacated by Dodge, Stevenson & Co., manufacturers of mowers and reapers. These works were leased for a term of years by A.



A. W. STEVENS & SON'S THRESHER MANUFACTORY.

W. Stevens & Son, and with a larger force of men and increased facilities in all respects, they applied themselves with renewed vigor to the manufacture of their threshers, portable engines, horse-powers and French buhr feed mills. From the first year of their establishment here the growth of their business has gone on steadily. With the increase in the volume of their trade has come no lessening of the thoroughness with which all their wares have been constructed, and careful attention has been given, as well to the adoption of such improvements year by year, as give promise, after strictest scrutiny, of adding efficiency and merit to their machines. In addition to the general elements of careful construction on the most approved mechanical principles, and the employment of only the best workmen and materials, some of the points of superior excellence which enter into the construction of the Stevens' threshing apparatus, may be noted with advantage. The frame work of the thresher is peculiar in its construction, which renders it exempt from the possibility of sagging. The machine has a wrought iron coneave, and an admirable coneave adjuster. The cylinder is provided with self-lining boxes, and iron-side plates, wherein the boxes are held. The cylinder box has adjusting set screws, by means of which the cylinder is adjusted end-wise and the end play can be taken up, so that the teeth shall not ride one another and cut the grain. The 36-inch cylinder has but 56 teeth, the cylinders of other threshers having in some cases as many as 112 or more teeth. This feature plainly causes a larger gain in economizing power. The lowness of the feed tables makes the work of getting the grain upon them comparatively easy, and they are sufficiently roomy and strongly built to support even three men, if necessary. The portable engines manufactured by the Messrs. Stevens are excellent in construction and have every feature which renders them easily superior to any others manufactured for the purposes to which they are devoted. A more detailed description of the widely known and universally popular threshing machinery manufactured by the Messrs. Stevens would be a work of supererogation.

Suffice it to state in this connection, that before being sent out of the works, every thresher is belted and operated, and every engine is fired and worked under a high pressure and heavy break, until they are entirely free and thoroughly adjusted in all respects, when they can be fully relied upon to do, in a perfectly satisfactory manner, the work for which they are designed. The French buhr feed mill made by the Messrs. Stevens is an unusually successful mechanical contrivance. It is the generally admitted superior of all machines now manufactured for similar service. These feed mills are the acme of simplicity in their construction, being of few parts, durable, strong and complete. The stone in every mill is of genuine "French buhr new quarry," and no iron or chilled steel mill made can bear successful comparison with this machine. The Stevens feed mills are made in many sizes, the smaller being designed for individual use and the larger for business purposes.

All parts of the machines manufactured by this enterprising and thorough-going firm are constructed in their fully equipped shops and foundry. This portion of the business is under the personal direction of the founder of the industry, who, though just approaching three-score years and ten, abates no jot of his wonted energy and activity, and is daily to be found among his operatives through working hours, guiding, instructing and efficiently directing the whole extensive mechanical affairs of the concern. The business direction of the enterprise is ably conducted by the son, Mr. L. W. Stevens, who, with a corps of clerks and book-keepers, occupies a neatly appointed office building just over the way from the Southern Central Railroad depot. The buildings originally taken possession of by the Messrs. Stevens on their advent in Auburn, consisted of the main factory and foundry, a brick structure, 300x40 feet, three stories in height, and a number of small adjoining buildings, to which several additions have been made since their occupancy of the premises, also 2 large ware houses. The ground covered by the works reaches five or six acres in extent. The power is supplied by the outlet, upon the immediate south bank of which the large factory building is located.

From 100 to 120 men are employed, the monthly pay-roll reaching the handsome total of from \$3,500 to \$4,000. Each year there are produced at these works from 200 to 300 threshers, from 75 to 100 engines, 250 to 300 buhr stone feed mills, and a large quantity of smaller wares. In this connection it is interesting to note that the policy which has always been pursued by this firm, has been to manufacture each year only so many machines as might reasonably be expected to find a sale, when the natural increase of trade by the gain of new customers in already occupied territory, as well as through newly acquired territory, was taken into account. Hence no old stock is found lumbering their warehouses and depreciating on their hands, and therefore buyers can rest assured that they get, in buying any of the products of the Stevens' factory, nothing but the newest machinery, possessing all the latest and most desirable improvements. This policy, too, has always kept their factory open; over-production has never closed their doors and sent their operatives adrift. It has been their rule to pay good wages, and keep their hands permanently employed. In this way a complete sympathy has been maintained between employers and the employed and the most satisfactory results have been obtained. The splendid business success which has been won by this worthy firm, for an industry modestly begun in a small out-of-the-way village, then transplanted by force of a disaster which would have overwhelmed men of smaller courage and energy to this thriving, active city, and thereafter pushed on from year to year by virtue of sound merit and large business sagacity,

to its present considerable proportions and wide-spread reputation, redound very highly to the credit of the fortunate gentlemen who have thus made for themselves an enviable standing among the important manufacturing enterprises of the land, and secured a patronage for their wares, which bring to them exclusively, as of right it should, a pecuniary remuneration in just proportion to the large outlay of brains and industry which they have made. The fortunes of this admirable industry are so well grounded upon sound business principles and popular appreciation, that each succeeding year should, and doubtless will, bring but renewed growth and larger prosperity.

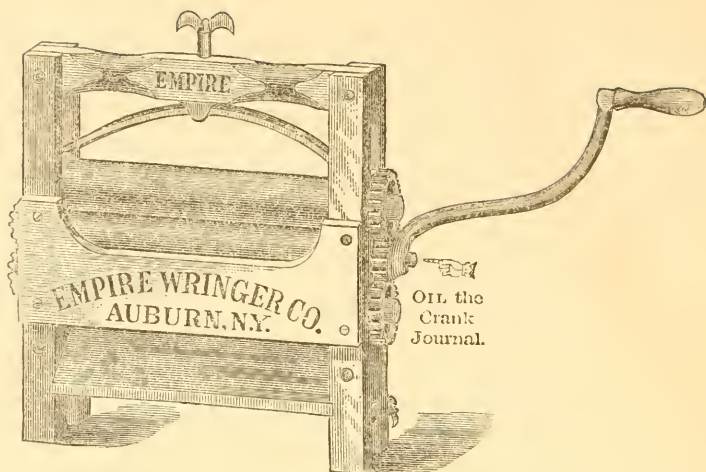
CHAPTER XVIII.

Manufacturing Interests.

THE EMPIRE WRINGER CO.—THE BIRDSALL CO.—TWO IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTORS TO THE WEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE Empire Wringer Company, through the widespread popularity of the highly useful domestic implement which it manufactures, has made its name a familiar one throughout the length and breadth of this land, as well as many foreign countries, and has had an important part in extending the reputation and influence of Auburn as a manufacturing centre. This enterprise had its beginning in 1872, when a copartnership was formed by Messrs. C. M. Howlet, H. N. Lockwood, John S. Fowler, Jacob Brinkerhoff, J. N. Starin, H. V. Quick and L. G. Barger, for the manufacture of the Empire Clothes Wringer, according to the patents of Jacob Brinkerhoff, one of the members of the firm. The building occupied by the concern for ten years following was located on Division street. It was a four story brick structure, 84x48 feet, and the power was supplied by the outlet. The excellence of the wares produced, the leading feature of which the company hold exclusive control of, through the purchase of the Brinkerhoff patents, gave this wringer a strong hold upon the public wherever introduced, and the sales grew rapidly from the outset. After several changes in the proprietorship of the business, the entire plant passed by purchase into the hands of C. M. Howlet and E. C. Denio, in December, 1876. The company became at this time an incorporated one, the capital being \$64,000. C. M. Howlet was made president and manager; E. C. Denio, secretary; Jacob Brinkerhoff general sales agent; and Henry J. White, superintendent of the works.

A vacancy in the secretaryship was occasioned in 1880, by the death of E. C. Denio. His successor, H. J. Sartwell, appointed January 1st, 1881, also died a few months later. With the beginning of the succeeding year, Mr. J. F. Hemenway, who had become a considerable stockholder, was elected Secretary, and has since continued to discharge the important duties of his office in an efficient and thoroughly satisfactory manner. The month of January of the present year was marked by the retirement from the presidency and managership of the Empire



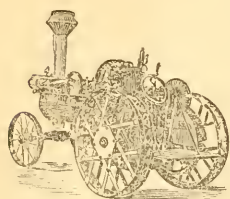
Wringer Company, of Mr. C. M. Howlet, who had, since the establishment of the business, been its able head and chief stockholder. The stock formerly owned by Mr. Howlet was sold largely to Mr. F. B. Chapman, late of the Sweet Manufacturing Company, Syracuse. Mr. Chapman also succeeded to the office of manager vacated by Mr. Howlet. Mr. Chapman bears the reputation of a shrewd financier and sagacious man of business. He has had ample experience and will doubtless prove a worthy successor of the highly capable officer and courteous gentleman, whom he has replaced as manager. Mr. Jacob Brinkerhoff, the patentee of the Empire Wringer, who has all along been connected in an important way with its manufacture, at the late meeting of the directors was elected president of the company. Mr. Brinkerhoff's selection to succeed Mr. Howlet, was a fitting recognition of the many years of faithful devotion to the well-being of the industry with which this sketch deals. His sound practical judgment and large discretion will enable him to conduct the affairs of his office wisely and successfully.

To deal more directly with the growth of the business of this corporation, it may be stated that in 1876, the sale of wringers reached 26,000, and in that year also the making of folding cots and washing benches was taken up and has since developed into an important feature of the business. All of the articles manufactured by the Empire Wringer Company have features of positive merit, which have greatly commended them to the public everywhere, and the demand for them has therefore been large and growing, the increase in the general business of the company for the past five years having been not less than 50 per cent. In 1882 the business was removed from its original location to a more commodious and eligible building on Washington street, a short distance north of the Southern Central Railroad track. This structure consists of a new brick building 180x42 feet, four stories high, with an attractive frame structure on Washington street, containing the neatly appointed offices and counting room.

Upon the premises about sixty persons find employment. The capacity of the works is over 100 wringers per day. This fine enterprise was never more prosperous than at the present time, and the undoubted merit of its products, added to

the experience and large business sagacity of its managers, assures the Empire Wringer Company a highly successful future.

THE BIRDSALL COMPANY.



The Birdsall Company, manufacturers of Traction and Portable Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills, first began business in Penn Yan, N. Y., in June, 1860, under the name of H. Birdsall & Son, the firm being composed of Hiram and Edgar M. Birdsall. Their productions then consisted of threshers, horse powers, mowing machines and various agricultural implements. This business was conducted on a moderate scale for a time, but the diligent attention given to its details and the first class workmanship applied to its mechanical branches, soon brought its products into deserved popularity, and their business increased from year to year, as the reputation of their goods became more widely known. Up to the year 1874, the company had been confined to the manufacture of horse-power threshers only. About this time steam power began to be used to some extent for threshing purposes, and this company began the manufacture of farm engines in connection with the threshing business. The same energy and careful attention to the perfection of their manufacture which has always characterized this company, was now directed towards the development of an engine that would stand on its own merits, by its economy and utility, maintain the reputation of their products. As a result, their trade increased so rapidly that the business soon outgrew their facilities for supplying the great demand now made for this line of manufacture, and having to greatly enlarge and remodel their works at Penn Yan, or move to where more extended facilities could be afforded, they finally selected Auburn as their choice, and purchased the works formerly occupied by the Cayuga Chief Company, to which place they moved in October, 1881. Having now obtained all the facilities required for an increased production of their portable engine and thresher, they resolved to further extend their line of manufacture. Acting upon this, after a series of careful experiments, they produced a traction engine which attracts and claims the attention and commendation of every practical man, and the demand for which is continually growing in all sections of the United States. Attention was now directed toward an improvement in threshing machines and the "New Birdsall Vibrating Thresher" stands in the foremost rank of this class of machinery. A growing want was now felt among the owners of comparatively small tracts of timber, situated remotely from permanent saw-mills, for a mill that could be moved from place to place, and thus save the vast amount of labor and expense in moving the timber. The company at once interested itself in this problem, and the "Novelty Saw Mill," which has gained such a widespread reputation, is the result. Its simplicity and strength, and its ease of portability has given it a prominent place in all parts of the country. The popularity of the various products of this company and the ready sale which they meet, tax their facilities to their utmost capacity. They have built a large addition to their works, and have every facility requisite for conducting an enterprise of this character. There are upwards of 300 men employed in the works, and in each and every department may be found the best skilled mechanics. Their convenience of receiving raw material and of shipping their goods can not be excelled, the N. Y. C. & R. R. having a switch directly through their main warehouse.

The past career of this company, united with the increasing demand for its products, drawing as it does its necessary funds for maintenance from every part of the country to be distributed here, renders it at once one of the most valuable as well as the leading manufactory in its line, in our midst.

CHAPTER XIX.

Manufacturing Interests.

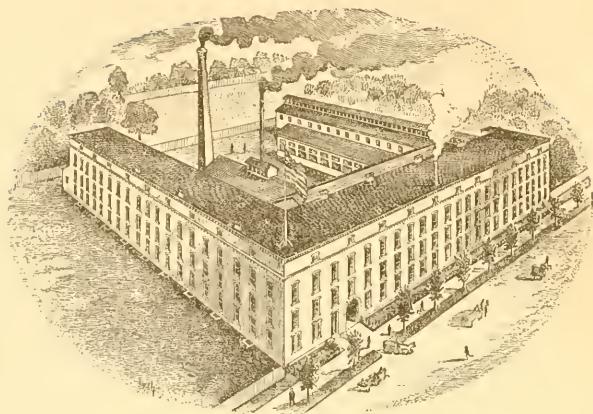
JOSIAH BARBER & SONS' CARPET MANUFACTORY—THE AUBURN BUTTON COMPANY—THE LOGAN SILK MILLS.

THE extensive manufactory of carpets and woolen cloths which is located on the west side of Washington street, at the crossing of the Owaseo outlet, and owned and operated by the firm of Josiah Barber & Sons, is the important outgrowth of an industry which had a small beginning in what was known as the "old red mills," located near the State Prison buildings, in the year 1829. At that time Josiah Barber, a native of Hudson, Columbia County, who for twenty years had been engaged in the making of woolen goods, a trade in which he had been preceded by his father, removed to this city and began the manufacture of flannels and other cloths in the historical building to which allusion has been made. In addition to his individual business, he was one of the large early prison contractors, in the conduct of which operations he was associated for several years with John Loudon. Meeting with large success in his affairs in 1846-7 Mr. Barber began the erection of the group of mill structures, (the last being completed in 1864) in which the large business is now carried on. These mills stand upon the former site of the saw and planing mills of Samuel Dill, one of the earliest established manufacturing enterprises of Auburn. In 1859 Mr. Barber admitted to partnership with himself his sons, William C. and George E., by whom the business has been conducted since their father's death at an advanced age in 1880. Josiah Barber was for more than half a century one of the foremost citizens of Auburn, and had an active part in pushing on the fortunes and advancing the general interests of the place. That he was a man of large business capacity and worth, the splendid industry built up by his energy and ably conducted by him through a long term of years, amply evidences. His successors have proved eminently worthy of the important trust committed to their guidance under which the business of the Barber mills continues to thrive and prosper. To sketch more in detail the features of this industry, it should be stated that the mill building located on the south side of the outlet was the first erected for the manufacture of carpets. This structure is 150x50 feet, four stories high, with basement. It is equipped with eight sets of cards and thirty-six power carpet looms. The goods manufactured are two-ply ingrain carpets, and the reputation of these wares in the markets is very high. The mill on the north side of the outlet is devoted to the manufacture of woolen cloths, designated as "cassimeres"

and "suitings." This mill is 300 feet long and 54 feet in width, and is partly four stories, and partly three stories high. This mill contains 10 sets cards and 48 broad looms. In both mills about 260 persons find employment. During each year about 1,000,000 pounds of wool are consumed, and about 400,000 yards of cloth and carpets are produced, worth at wholesale above \$500,000. The goods produced at these mills are sent to New York for sale and distribution. The capital employed is \$350,000 and the business is owned exclusively by the family of the founder of the industry. In addition to the structures in the immediate use of the Messrs. Barber for mill purposes, there are a large number of buildings surrounding their mills which are a portion of the great property acquired by the business sagacity of their father and themselves. Among these are the Southern Central Railroad depot buildings, the Stevens' thresher works, the works of the Empire Wringer Company, and a large factory, which forms the rear portion of their carpet mill which until recently was occupied as a factory by O'Neill, Hickey & Co., which buildings of these several concerns cover perhaps twenty acres and their combined value reaches a very large sum. The power supplied by the outlet for a considerable distance is also controlled by the Messrs. Barber, as they are owners of a large track of land extending along either side of the stream. While there can be small doubt that the fine industry to which this article has been devoted will under its present capable management continue to prosper and develop, it is also a matter of equal certainty that the general welfare of the city in which this enterprise is located will continue to be benefited by its presence here and by virtue of the large means, liberal tendencies, and public spirit of its worthy proprietors.

THE AUBURN BUTTON COMPANY.

Situated on the north side of Logan street, a short distance east of South street, is the extensive and sightly brick factory building occupied conjointly by the Auburn Button Company and the Logan Silk Mills. This building as originally constructed in 1870-80, had a frontage of 132 feet on Logan street and a depth of 75 feet. A boiler house 20x31 feet, stood at the rear. The growth of the business of the Button Company and the establishment of the Silk Mills industry necessitated the subsequent enlargement of the works, and the factory as it now exists, has the form of a double "L" covering three sides of a square of 200 feet, and a grand total of 75,000 square feet of floor room is afforded by the three stories. The equipment of this great building is most complete in all respects. The steam for heating the entire works, and for driving the splendid Porter & Allen high speed engine of 100 horse power, is supplied by a battery of four large boilers. The various other mechanical appliances of the works are of the most excellent construction, the money outlay on this plant having been necessarily very large. The growth of the two important enterprises which are being carried on at these works has been very rapid and marked by events of no little interest to the public generally. Of the Logan Silk Mills a description is afforded in another sketch. To sum up briefly the history of the Auburn Button Company, it may be said that this enterprise had its inception in 1876, when J. H. Woodruff, a native of Auburn, began in New York the manufacture, in a small way, of pearl and composition buttons. One year later Mr. Woodruff returned to Auburn, and established a manufactory in the building at the rear of the post office on Exchange street, then but recently vacated by the Paper Bag Company. At first, only a few hands were employed,



THE AUBURN BUTTON WORKS AND LOGAN SILK MILLS.

but the excellence of the wares produced and the energy and enterprise of Mr. Woodruff, caused a rapid development of the enterprise. His brothers, E. D. and P. C. Woodruff, soon came to have an interest in the business, which continued to grow rapidly. After building the works on Logan street, a stock company was formed and the enterprise has continued to be operated since as a stock concern. The development of the business in so short a time, from an humble beginning into one of the leading and most finely equipped enterprises of this city, reflects high credit upon the business capacity of the founder, and together with the gentlemen who later became identified with the project, he deserves well of this community for adding this fine institution to the growing manufacturing interests of the city.

THE LOGAN SILK MILLS.

Occupying a considerable portion of the large building of the Auburn Button Company, on Logan street, a description of which occurs in the preceding sketch, is to be found one of the most prosperous and notable industries of Auburn, namely, the Logan Silk Mills. This business was established under the firm name of Woodruff Brothers and Beardsley, in 1881, and in March, 1883, a stock company styled the Logan Silk Mills, was incorporated, of which A. G. Beardsley, Jr., is the secretary and treasurer and active manager. The Logan Silk Mills are equipped with 100 looms, the driving power being supplied by the great Porter & Allen engine of the Button Company. The products of the mills have an unsurpassed standing for excellence of make and quality. They include dress silks, satins, serges and handkerchiefs. In these works about 200 persons find employment. The capital invested in this enterprise is very large, and the annual production of the mills reaches from \$200,000 to \$250,000 worth of goods. Like the Button Company, the Logan Silk Mills sell no goods directly to the trade, but ship them to a commission house for distribution to the trade at large. The rapid rise of this business, which stands to-day on a footing of equality in regard to the character of the goods produced with any similar industry in the country, and bears favorable comparison with many mills of much longer existence in point of the extent of its annual out-put, shows the business has been managed with excellent judgment.

and pushed forward with great energy. The Logan Silk Mills, while proving a fortunate business venture for those owning the stock, also does much credit to Auburn as one of the best conducted and most successful industries of the city.

CHAPTER XX.

Manufacturing Interests.

THE AUBURN WOOLEN CO. — THE CANOGA WOOLEN CO. — NYE & WAIT'S CARPET MANUFACTORY — WOODCOCK & CO., THE MACHINISTS.

IN tracing the history of Auburn's manufacturing interest back through the years that have passed, following up the growth of the city, which has increased as these manufactories grew and multiplied, the reader cannot but be impressed with the fact that to the superb power furnished by Owaseo outlet, is the city to a great extent indebted for its present position. Clustered around what is known as the big dam, south of Genesee street, on the outlet, are many manufactories, the most prominent among which are the large and imposing buildings of the Auburn Woolen Co. The first woolen factory, which stood where this manufactory is situated, was erected in 1847, and was but a small concern in comparison with the present busy hive of industry. Passing through several hands, in 1863 it came into the possession of the present proprietors, a stock company formed for the purpose of manufacturing on a large scale woolen goods. Erecting additional buildings, placing new and improved machinery in the factory as the needs gave occasion, the enterprise has gone forward to a successful fruition of the hopes of its promoters. The buildings occupied by the company at the present time, are a main factory, 230x55 feet in dimensions, five stories and attic, with annex of 50x80 feet, 4 stories in height; a dye and boiler house, 240x40 feet, two stories; a picker building, 100x40 feet, one story; and the office building 100x30 feet in dimensions. All are built of brick and present a solid and substantial appearance. A large barn, also of brick, and a gas house, where the gas used in the factory is made, complete a cluster of buildings, forming one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the country. In the picking room is located the machinery which picks and separates the matted wool. Here there is always danger from fire, on account of which this building is separated from the balance of the buildings. In the dye rooms are tubs or vats where the wool, after passing through the spinning rooms, from which it emerges yarn, receives its color. The first floor of the main building is the finishing room. In it are located the machinery for scouring, fulling, shearing and pressing. Here the goods are also examined before being folded and prepared for market. The second floor contains twenty-one sets of cards, there being three machines to each set, viz., a first breaker, second breaker and carder. On the third and fourth floors are located the spinning machinery, consisting of jacks, mules and twistors. The fifth floor contains 80 broad looms. The attic is used for storage. Perhaps a better idea can be

formed of the business by stating that 1,250,000 lbs. of wool are used annually in producing the 800,000 yards of goods woven here. Power is furnished by the big dam (of which the Auburn Woolen Co. own the larger share,) and a steam engine of 150 horse power. The buildings are connected by bridges and other means of communication, and fire escapes conveniently arranged attest the care of the corporation for the safety of its employees. The office contains a unique piece of furniture, in the electric watch detector. The office is connected with different stations, which the watchman must visit on his different rounds, and by pressing a button the time at which the station is visited is registered in the office. An inspection of this ingenious piece of mechanism, reveals the watchman's attention to his duties. Each floor in the factory is supplied with a patent automatic fire extinguisher, which is so arranged that when the heat reaches a certain temperature, water is released and floods the room. The active members of this, one of Auburn's largest and most important manufacturing establishments, which gives employment to 400 people, and pays out \$15,000 a month in wages, are the Messrs. William G. Wise and Samuel Laurie, and to the ability of these gentlemen, the uniform success of this corporation is due.

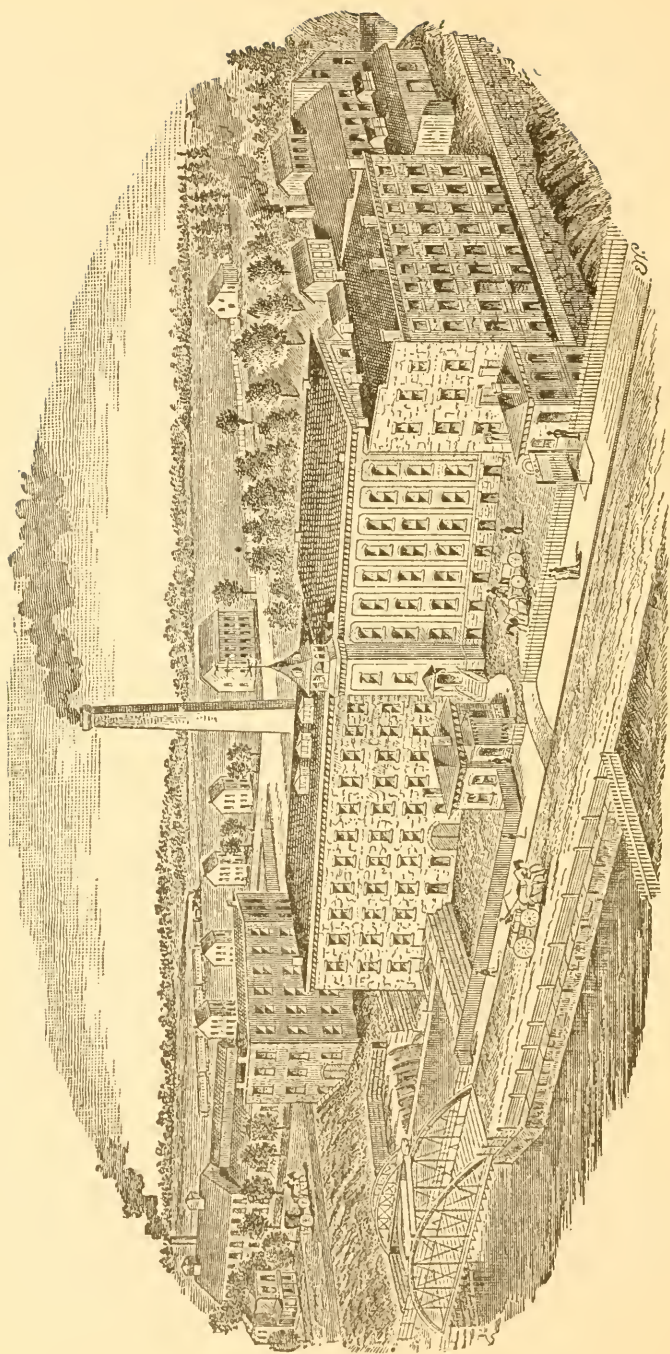
CANOGA WOOLEN CO.

Established about 1850, the mill of the Canoga Woolen Co. was bought and sold, passing through several hands, some times successful, at other times not, until the year 1873, when it was purchased by Messrs. Wm. G. Wise and Samuel Laurie, capitalists of the city, who had long experience in the woolen business. Under their administration, the mill was soon transformed. The capacity was enlarged and new machinery introduced, from time to time, until now it is one of the best equipped establishments of its size in the country. The buildings occupied, consist of the main factory, a four story and attic building, built of stone, 100x45 feet in dimensions; the dye house, a frame building, one story, 40x100 feet; and the wool house, 80x25 feet in dimensions. The plant is most complete in every respect, and is protected by the patent automatic fire extinguisher. Twenty looms are constantly running, producing annually 200,000 yards of the best woolen goods, and consuming 350,000 lbs. of wool per year. Eighty people are given employment and \$2,000 are paid out per month for wages. The company have erected fifteen tenement houses for their employees, and all measures tending to the advancement of the interests of the people, receive from them a hearty response. Messrs. Wise and Laurie are both active and liberal citizens whose public worth are recognized. Giving employment to a large number of people and bringing into Auburn large amounts of money each year, they should and do hold a high place in the esteem of the people of this city.

NYE & WAIT.

Furnishing an immense hydraulic power, Owaseo outlet is lined on either side by busy manufactories, giving employment to thousands of workingmen, and producing annually millions of dollars worth of manufactured articles. One of the most important of these establishments is the large carpet manufactory of Nye & Wait, at Nos. 11 to 19 North Division street. The history of this firm dates back to 1852, when Carhart & Nye leased Josiah Barber's factory and run it till 1853, in which year they dissolved. L. W. Nye then bought the building, which had been erected in 1816 by Elijah Miller and John H. Beach, who in 1814 had purchased of Samuel Dill ten acres, including the fall, on lot 46 of the military tract. This building

was used as a cotton factory and was continued as such by Mr. Nye until 1868, in October of which year he leased it to Messrs. Howlet & Bailey. The building was partially destroyed by fire in 1869, but in 1870 was rebuilt into a large four story structure, for a carpet factory. In March, 1871, a copartnership was formed between Mr. Nye and Wm. F. Wait, for the manufacture of extra superfine ingrain carpets, under the firm name of Nye & Wait. The partnership proved a very wise proceeding, for the business then established by them has steadily grown until now about 200 people are given employment, and the monthly pay roll shows an average payment of \$5,000 a month, as wages. Although Messrs. G. H. Nye and Samuel Lyon, the son and son-in-law of the senior member of the firm, were admitted to the partnership, the former in 1876, and the latter in 1881, the firm name has not been changed, and, in fact, the only change that has taken place since the organization, has been this strengthening of the firm and the marked progress of the enterprise. The facilities possessed by Nye & Wait for the manufacture of fine ingrain carpets, are probably unsurpassed by any other concern in the country. Two large stone and brick buildings are occupied, besides dye, boiler and store houses, each of which are fine specimens of industrial architecture. The main building is 200x50 feet in dimensions and four stories in height. Erected especially for this business, it is very conveniently arranged, the first floor being occupied by the picking and drying room, dye, scouring and wheel rooms, where the wool undergoes a preparatory course before reaching the carding and spinning room on the second floor. This floor contains six automatic carders (self-feeding and self-weighing) and three mule spinners of 208 spindles each. The third floor is occupied as a weaving department, containing fifty looms, and the fourth floor is devoted to the finishing of the carpets, besides containing three mules and winding and warping machinery. The second building is a four-story structure, 85x50 feet in dimensions. The basement of this building is occupied by Woodcock & Co's (Nye, Wait & L. M. Woodcock,) machine shop and the first and second floors for the manufacture of the worsteds used by the firm, and the third floor for surplus machinery. In this department are 1,800 spindles in constant operation. A water wheel of 200 horse-power drives the machinery in the various departments, besides which a stationary engine of 150 horse-power is always in readiness for any emergency that may arise. Over 437,500 yards of ingrain carpets are annually produced by Nye & Wait, and their products have obtained an enviable reputation in the leading markets of the country. Disbursing large amounts of money in this city and adding so largely to the industrial reputation and prosperity of Auburn, the value of such an industry to the community cannot be over-estimated, and therefore no apology is necessary for the extended notice that has been accorded them. Personally, the members of the firm are worthy of mention in any work purporting to speak of Auburn as it was and is, and to what causes is due its rapid growth. Mr. L. W. Nye's business sagacity and forethought are recognized; Mr. Wm. F. Wait has been engaged in the carpet business from boyhood, coming to Auburn from Washington county, N. Y., where he had been engaged with his father in the manufacture of these goods. The younger members of the firm have the reputation of being thorough business men, and all have done or are doing much to benefit the city of Auburn. To such men is due the credit for its growth and prosperity and such industries are the causes which have so wonderfully changed the Auburn of the past into the Auburn of the present.



NYE & WAIT'S CARPET FACTORY.

WOODCOCK & CO.

The business of Woodcock & Co., the iron founders and machinists, has shown a wonderful growth, and obtained a high rank among concerns of this character in Auburn. When the copartnership was formed in 1876 between L. M. Woodcock and Nye & Wait, a portion of the carpet factory basement was fitted up for a machine shop and a few men were employed, the work coming mainly from the needs of Nye & Wait's establishment. It was not long, however, before the reputation of Mr. Woodcock as a machinist attracted the attention of other city concerns and orders began to come in with considerable rapidity. The facilities were gradually increased and the business soon became of such importance that it could stand alone. In 1881 the facilities were again largely increased by removing the machine shop to the first floor of the worsted building, where with larger quarters they were enabled to fill the heaviest orders conveniently. And in a few years the business has grown from the employment of a few workmen, doing mainly the work required by the carpet factory, to the employment of a force of 40 men doing work for some of the largest concerns in this section. The plant now includes a fully equipped machine shop, 50x85 feet in dimensions; a foundry, 50x80 feet, having two cupolas with a capacity for melting six tons of metal daily; a blacksmith shop, 18x18 feet; a tumbling room, 18x20 feet, an extra moulding shed, 40x30 feet, and a pattern store-house containing more than \$30,000 worth of patterns. This stock of patterns is very complete, and additions to it are constantly being made. About \$2,000 are paid out as wages every month. Gear cutting is made a specialty by Woodcock & Co., large orders being filled for large concerns in the United States and Canada, and a general jobbing trade is drawn from all the surrounding country. All the special machinery for the Nye & Wait carpet factory is constructed here, and the ability of the concern to fill orders in every branch of the business has been fully demonstrated. The success of Woodcock & Co. is due not only to the fostering care of the gentlemen representing the capital of the firm, but to the ability shown by Mr. Woodcock in the management of the business. That the position they have reached in this short time is a permanent one there can be no doubt, and that the future is filled with still brighter promises is confidently predicted.

CHAPTER XXI.

Manufacturing Interests.

THE AUBURN TOOL COMPANY—DAVID WADSWORTH & SON,
SCYTHE MANUFACTURERS—C. W. CONKLIN—AUBURN IRON
WORKS.

AMONG those manufacturers who, establishing a business on a small scale, have won success and become large producers, whose products are shipped to all parts of the country, carrying the name and fame of Auburn as a centre of manufacture and enterprise throughout the entire land, the firm now known by the title of the Auburn Tool Company deserves most honorable men-

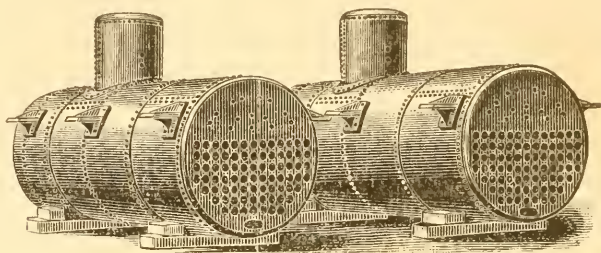
tion. In 1823, Messrs. Truman J. McMaster and Hon. Nathan Garrow contracted with the authorities of Auburn prison for convict labor at 40 cents per day for each convict, and began to manufacture wood planes and plane bits in the prison. The business was continued under different firms until the year 1847, when the contract was purchased by Mr. George Casey and others, under the firm name of Casey, Kitchell & Co. In 1858, Mr. Casey bought the interest of his partners and formed a new firm with J. N. Starin, Nelson and Abijah Fitch, Noah P. Clark and Alonzo G. Beardsley, as partners, under the name of Casey, Clark & Co. They conducted the business very successfully until October, 1864, when, believing it could be carried on more satisfactorily, it was resolved to form a stock company under the name of the Auburn Tool Co. The capital was fixed at \$75,000, which was subsequently increased to \$100,000, and Mr. George Casey was elected President, Mr. Nicholas L. Casey, Treasurer, and Mr. Nelson Fitch, Secretary. In 1866, John M. Easterly, believing there was big profit in convict labor, outbid the Tool Company for the labor of the convicts. The company at once opened a manufactory on Miller street, near the big dam. The Easterly party soon lost enough money to desire to sell his prison contract, and the Tool Company again secured it. Mr. Casey, however, was not satisfied with the amount of labor performed by the convicts, and in 1870, having purchased the present site, which gave good water power and plenty of room, erected buildings, moved the factory to the new place and cancelled the prison contract. On the strength of the statement that the business has increased fully 300 per cent. since the removal, who can doubt that the change was a wise proceeding? The works are situated on Aurelius avenue, on the south side of the outlet, and occupy the site of the old paper mill which burned down previous to 1870. The main buildings are two stone structures, one 60x90 feet in dimensions, three stories and an attic, and the other 35x55 feet, two stories; a one-story wood and stone structure, 125x35 feet, occupied as a forge shop, and the seasoning shed, 26x600 feet in dimensions. On the first floor of the main building are two 90 horse power water wheels, which drive the machinery. The store-rooms in the main building are fire proof, and contain, at times, more than \$30,000 worth of finished stock. The material for the plane bits is of the best quality, and is all worked out from the rough stock in the factory. For the handles, or frames, that part of the beech is used which is nearest the bark, and this stock remains in the seasoning sheds for two years previous to use. The works are equipped with the latest and most improved tools and the establishment is really a model one. The pay-roll of this concern contains the names of 70 persons employed in the factory, \$3,000 per month being paid out as wages. About 300,000 planes are manufactured annually, nearly one-half of which are toy planes, such as are seen in toy tool chests. A contract for 150,000 of these toy planes is being filled at the time of writing. Of bits for the planes, almost double the amount required for the planes finished here are manufactured, the surplus being exported to Australia, Brazil, and large quantities to Canada, where they are more highly prized than those of English manufacture. Although the steel is imported from England, a duty paid on it, manufactured into bits, and a 30 per cent. duty then paid on those sent into Canada, the Auburn Tool Company are not only entering into competition with England for the trade of Canada, but securing it. So much for American skill, wisely directed. The finished planes are shipped throughout the entire United States, as well as to other countries, the largest patronage, however, coming from the new and fast growing Western States. The officers of the Auburn Tool Company, at present, are as follows :

George Casey, President; N. L. Casey, Treasurer; Noah P. Clark, Secretary. The majority of the stock is owned by Mr. Casey and his son, F. P. Casey, who, with N. L. Casey, are the active members of the concern. To Mr. George Casey, who, entering into the business with confidence in its ultimate success, devoted all his energy to guiding and directing it to the high place the concern now occupies in the regard of the consumers of these goods, the honor is due for the successful establishment and continuance of this industry, which adds so materially to the prosperity and industrial reputation of the city. He is the oldest male survivor of the first settlers of Auburn, (Mrs. Graves being the oldest survivor,) and is a gentleman whose real worth cannot fail to be recognized. Though 77 years old, he is to be found every day actively engaging in his duties at the office.

DAVID WADSWORTH & SON.

Away back in the year 1800, Joseph Wadsworth, the father of the senior member of the firm of David Wadsworth & Son, began manufacturing scythes in the State of Massachusetts. With varying success he conducted the business for a number of years, and then, becoming of the opinion that a more profitable field would be opened up in New York, in 1818 he removed to this city. Starting up on the site subsequently occupied by the Dodge & Stevenson Manufacturing Co., he was confirmed in his opinion that here was the proper field for his enterprise, and with considerable success he conducted the business on this site for a period of ten or eleven years. Then in 1829 he purchased of Benjamin Sweet, the tract of land now occupied by the manufactory on Owaseo outlet, near the western limits of the city, on which stood an old carding mill, and converting it into a scythe manufactory, removed his business to this location. Here he continued until 1845, when he retired with a competence and rented the property to his son David. The works were carried on by the latter until 1849, when they were willed to David Wadsworth. Having grown up in the business and thoroughly mastered the business in all its details, David Wadsworth was especially well fitted to take charge of it and continue it with success. Besides being an energetic man, he possessed a keen foresight that made him quick to adopt all the new and improved processes in manufacturing, and observing a liberal policy in his dealings with patrons he largely increased the patronage of the establishment. But the simple statement that the business has increased 1,000 per cent. between the time when he assumed control of it and the present, will best illustrate the growth of the concern and the success of its proprietor. Admitting his son, David Wadsworth, Jr., whom he had educated to a full knowledge of the business, to a partnership in July, 1876, the way has undoubtedly been prepared for a continuation of the name and reputation of the Wadsworth scythes for many years to come. Indeed, but a few years are lacking to complete the century during which the name of Wadsworth has been continuously associated with the manufacture of these implements in the United States. The main buildings occupied by the firm of David Wadsworth & Son were erected between the years 1860 and 1867, and consist of a hammer-shop, 300x55 feet in dimensions; grinding shop, 150x30 feet and a polishing and finishing shop, 100x30 feet. These buildings are substantial brick and stone structures, one, one-and-a-half and two stories in height. Besides these buildings there are two frame storehouses, 30x60 and 36x24 feet in dimensions, two stories in height, and a neat one story brick building occupied by the offices. Fully equipped with the most improved machinery designed for the purpose, the factory is undoubtedly entitled to a high rank among the manufacturers of this

class of goods. In addition to the 150 horse power furnished by the waters of Owaseo outlet, the establishment is supplied with a stationary engine of 75 horse power, and in all other respects is prepared for emergencies that might arise and prevent the filling of orders. A working force of about 100 men is employed and the pay roll amounts to about \$5,000 per month. About 25,000 dozen seythes, 3,000 dozen hay knives, and 12,000 dozen grass hooks and corn knives are manufactured annually. The trade extends throughout the entire United States, and consignments are also made to Germany.



C. W. CONKLIN.

Twelve years ago, as a young but thoroughly experienced and skillful workman, C. W. Conklin opened a shop at 27 Water street for the manufacture of boilers and sheet iron work. A reputation for first class work was honestly won, and by close attention to business a growing trade was established. In 1880, Mr. Conklin removed his business to a large frame structure on Washington street next north of the A. W. Stevens' threshing works. This shop is a lofty building, 100x40 feet, and is fully equipped with all the improved machinery known to the trade. Fourteen hands are constantly employed, and each year upwards of 200 finished boilers, for all sorts of uses, are produced. In addition, a large amount of sheet iron work for other purposes is manufactured. The wares produced by C. W. Conklin have a wide-spread reputation for thoroughness of construction and the excellence of the materials from which they are made, and their sale reaches even to very remote points. No industry of the kind, wherever located, is better conducted. A feature of the business recently entered upon is the manufacture of the "Auburn Heater," an apparatus invented by Mr. Frank Pulsifer for use in heating buildings by steam. This is the best device for the purpose now offered to the public, and the making of this article will doubtless grow rapidly to form an important part of the industry managed by Mr. Conklin.

AUBURN IRON WORKS.

The Auburn Iron Works, located on the south bank of the outlet and directly across from the prison, were built in 1853, by Charles Richardson, who continued proprietor of the business until 1868. The mills were constructed at the outset for the manufacture of ear axles. In 1859, the making of bar iron and horse shoes was taken up and continued until the change of ownership in 1868. The business was purchased of Richardson by Messrs. Tuttle, Reed & Dennison, who in turn were succeeded by Tuttle & Reed. The making of horse shoes was abandoned when Tuttle, Reed & Dennison purchased the business, and the manufacture of merchant bar iron was resumed, and has continued the leveling feature of the

business to the present time. In July, 1883, a further change in the proprietorship of the Auburn Iron Mill occurred, the firm becoming C. W. Tuttle & Co. The individual members of the association are H. N. Howland, C. W. Tuttle and Orlando Lewis. The Auburn Iron Mills comprise three structures, viz.: the mill and iron house, a frame building, 150x75 feet, a store house, and the office building. The mill is equipped with two engines, one of 80 and one of 20 horse power, and a steam hammer of 50 horse power. The capacity of the works is 2,000 gross tons per year. From 35 to 50 hands are employed, and the monthly pay-roll reaches \$1,500. The amount invested in the plant is about \$70,000.

This industry, after an existence of over thirty years, is one of the sound, reliable manufacturing enterprises of the city. Its facilities were never better, the quality of its productions is generally admitted to be a No. 1, and under the management of its present experienced and sagacious proprietors, a continuation of its past prosperity, with further development and enlargement of its lines, are assured facts.

CHAPTER XXII.

Manufacturing Interests.

W. W. CRANE, THE IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST — SHAPLEY & PETERS, MACHINISTS—ISAAC W. QUICK, REAPERS AND MOWERS —AUBURN AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

IN 1839, Mr. John Gaylord, who subsequently built the Gaylord House, established at Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Water street, a foundry for the purpose of doing a general jobbing and custom business, in iron. He was quite successful, and in 1846, added a machine shop, but after a time desiring to engage in other business, in 1862 retired and rented the premises to Messrs. Merrill, Wilder & Co. These gentlemen were not so fortunate, however, and were obliged to close out in 1875, when the stock was all sold. Mr. Wellsley W. Crane, an English mechanic of energy and ability, thought he saw an opportunity for establishing himself in a business that might be developed into a lucrative undertaking, and, undismayed by the failure of these gentlemen, he became the proprietor of the establishment. Energy and ability, combined with good, sturdy common sense, won that success which the fickle goddess Fortune not unfrequently vouchsafes to the really deserving, and Mr. Crane prospered in his venture. Indeed, he was more successful than he dared to hope, and his business increased so rapidly that in 1881 he was compelled to seek more commodious quarters. Purchasing the property at Nos. 122 and 124 Clark street, in the fall of that year he began the erection of the buildings now occupied. His practical experience had taught him that there were many features which, if observed in the erection of such buildings, would add materially to the conveniences of the establishment, and he also realized the fact "that he who looks after the comfort and convenience of his workmen adds to his own profits." Accordingly the new buildings were planned and completed under

his personal supervision, the result being one of the most comfortable and convenient buildings for this business that could be desired. Then came the removal from the old shop to the new, and it was in this work of removal that he displayed those abilities, which, given to the conduct of every detail in his business, has won for him merited success. About three months were consumed in removing the plant from Water to Clark street, but not a day was lost nor was there a piece of work allowed to remain unfinished for a moment in consequence thereof. The new shops having been prepared for their reception, one piece of machinery after another, as could best be spared, was removed and started running in the new building, and thus both places were kept in operation until the last piece of machinery had been removed from the old shop. From this date the business has been uniformly successful, and Mr. Crane is to-day the owner of probably the largest jobbing foundry and machine shop business in Auburn. The large two story brick structure is arranged as a foundry, machine, blacksmith and pattern shop, the foundry being 40x95 feet in dimensions; the machine shop, 40x80 feet, and the blacksmith shop, 40x32 feet, with the second floor (over the machine and blacksmith shops) occupied as a pattern shop. These departments all contain the most complete equipment of tools, and a 20 horse power vertical engine drives the machinery. Adjoining and opening into the foundry, which contains two cupolas, are the core oven and sand rooms, so arranged that the employes are never exposed to inclement weather, and at the southeast corner of the foundry is a large two-story brick building, (35x40 feet in dimensions), for the storage of patterns. An outlay of more than \$30,000 is represented by the patterns stored here, and it might freely be stated that it is the most extensive stock of patterns to be found in the city. Sheds for the storage of flasks and other buildings of minor importance complete the establishment, which in its entire arrangement and conduct is a model that might profitably be visited by the craft. About forty workmen are usually employed in the establishment and the pay roll averages \$1,400 a month. From the smallest to the largest castings, weighing six or seven tons, are produced, and the facilities possessed in the iron and brass foundry, with the very excellent machine shop, enable Mr. Crane to control a large trade. Among his patrons are numbered the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Co., the Auburn Water Works Co., and the large and small concerns in Cayuga and the adjoining counties. It is his pride that he can fill every order for any style or variety of work that is presented, and it is well known that this is no idle boast. Mr. Crane is ably assisted by the sons he has educated in the business, one of whom now fills the position of foreman in the machine shop, and either of them are competent to take charge of the concern in their father's absence. He is one of the useful citizens of Auburn, one of that body to whom is owing the prosperity of the city and one who would really be missed were he lost to this community. As an excellent type of the self-made men of our country, the success attained by Mr. Crane should fill with hope the breast of every poor and struggling young man.

SHAPLEY & PETERS.

A short distance east of Mechanic street, and standing on the bank of the small stream known as the Owaseo outlet, which supplies the power for that well known industry, the "City Mills," is a group of stone and brick and frame buildings erected at an early period in the history of this city. Were the record complete, it would be interesting to trace from their start the history of the various enterprises for which these buildings have been occupied, but this will not be possible at this

time, the purpose of this sketch being merely to give a short account of the formation and growth of the business enterprise which at present is conducted in the central one of these structures and several of the smaller adjacent buildings.

In 1865 there came to Auburn Charles H. Shapley, a disabled Union soldier, who fell fighting bravely in the battle of Winchester, and was left to die upon the field. In spite of his severe injury which left him a sufferer for many months, he set about fitting himself for some useful and remunerative employment. After four years' faithful service in the employment of the Merrill Bros., and B. B. Snow, he had acquired sufficient skill and experience to warrant engaging in business on his own account. Accordingly, in 1869 he leased a small shop at 25 Water street, where he carried on pattern making, scroll sawing and jobbing work, sometimes employing one or two assistants. The venture proved successful, and in 1872, after having been for a short time in Market st., Mr. Shapley leased and took possession of the large factory building south of the City Mills, to which reference has already been made. Here the manufacture of the "Little Giant" water wheel was begun and the business of pattern making, scroll sawing, jobbing and general machine work, was continued. For a short time George H. Jones was associated with Mr. Shapley. After the retirement of Mr. Jones, the business was carried on by Mr. Shapley individually, until February, 1883, when Fisher Eccles entered into partnership with the firm. A few months later, the firm became Shapley & Peters. The manufacture of water wheels was, after a time, abandoned and the character of the business was otherwise changed. The manufacture of brass and iron and hollow ware was taken up, and has since become the leading feature, an extensive business being now carried on in the making and sale of that line of wares. This firm has gained considerable reputation as manufacturers of steam heaters, a large number of the Florida heaters having been made for the Geneva Steam Heating Company. Recently the firm has entered upon the manufacture of the "Auburn" heater, the invention of Mr. Frank Pulsifer, a resident of Auburn. This apparatus is meeting with great favor and is apparently destined to reach a wide sale, and bring both profit and reputation to its inventor and makers. In the employ of Messrs. Shapley & Peters are about 40 experienced machinists and founders. The works are supplied with a full equipment of first class machinery, and the thorough excellence of all work produced therein, added to the undoubted reliability of the proprietors, cannot but cause the continued growth and prosperity of the business. The admirable business success achieved by Mr. Shapley, by dint of courage, energy, and industry, in the face of the heaviest odds, is most richly deserved, and his example should inspire to greater effort struggling young men who read these lines.

ISAAC W. QUICK.

The name which heads this sketch is that of one who for more than a half a century has been familiar with the growth and closely identified with the business and manufacturing interests of this city. Isaac W. Quick, beginning in 1844 was until 1854 associated with George S. Hall in the grocery trade. In November of 1849, Quick & Hall purchased of Hussey & Eldred, manufacturers of the Hussey reaper and mower, a half interest in their business. This machine was the invention of Ovid Hussey, of Baltimore, Md., by whom it was patented in 1837. This was the same year that Cyrus H. McCormick patented his Virginia reaper. This machine failed on account of a defect in the working of its knives, but the Hussey machine soon gained large popularity and still has a host of friends, after nearly half a century of competition with rivals whose name is legion. Ovid Hussey continued the

making of his combined reapers and mowers in Baltimore until his death at an early period of the late war. About 1840 Thomas R. Hussey began the manufacture of reapers and mowers according to the patents of his brother, in the old oil mill then occupying the present site of the works of D. M. Osborne & Co. Later, he formed a copartnership with Charles Eldred and the business was removed to a building on the site of the Osborne House. Thence the business was removed to its former location, and after the burning of the old oil mill in 1864, possession was taken of the building just south of the City Mills on Mechanic street, which had formerly been used as a distillery.

As has been stated, in 1849 Quick & Hall bought a half share in the business of Hussey & Eldred. In 1859 the interest of Mr. Eldred was sold to his partners, and at the death of Mr. Hall in 1854, Mr. Quick purchased his interest, and also continued the sale of groceries until 1866, after which time he gave his entire attention to his manufacturing enterprise. In 1868 he bought out Mr. Hussey and has since continued the business alone. The works occupied by Mr. Quick consist of a large two-story frame building, rear addition, besides a store house and foundry. It is some time, however, since he manufactured the castings. These are all made elsewhere, and the machines are "set up" and put into working order by him. The demand for the Hussey machines reaches about 100 a year. The industry which Mr. Quick has conducted very successfully for many years, is still on a sound and paying footing, and has been the source of well deserved pecuniary success to him. Mr. Quick was one of the pioneers of the movement which has brought this city from the ranks of the small and obscure villages of the State into the present proud position it occupies as one of the leading manufacturing communities of the land. If the enterprising, liberal spirit of citizens like Isaac W. Quick and many of his compeers, be emulated by the rising generation, the future larger growth and increased prosperity of Auburn will not fail of realization.

AUBURN AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The business of the Auburn Agricultural Works was established in 1851 by Milton Alden, the father of J. M. Alden, who was for a time associated with his father in the management of the enterprise, and since the death of the founder, has conducted it individually. It is doubtful if any other single firm or corporation in the land has brought out such an array of improved labor saving agricultural implements as this concern. A large number of very useful implements have been devised through the inventive capacity of the Aldens, father and son, and several of these are generally acknowledged as the very best articles now manufactured for the special purposes to which they are designed. Among these implements is the Alden Thill Horse Hoe and Cultivator. This implement has been awarded gold medals at National trials and has received the first premiums at numerous State and County Fairs. Among the other leading specialties are the Alden ditcher, Alden corn marker, and Alden plows of various kinds. The retail store and office are located at 61 State street. A foundry and machine shop located on Delavan street is conducted by J. M. Alden & Company, this feature of the business having been recently entered upon.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Manufacturing Interests.

WILLIAM SUTCLIFFE, THE BREWER AND MALTSTER—THE AUBURN MILLS—J. A. COOK, OIL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER—M. J. SCHICHT, BOX MAKER.

TWENTY-FOUR years ago a middle-aged Englishman and his family left the shores of their native land for America, the country which promised them such golden opportunities for building themselves a home that they willingly bid adieu to friends and localities made dear by association, and sailed for a land to them unknown. Reaching in due time our hospitable shores, they made their way to the central part of the great Empire State, and settling at Oriskany, in Oneida County, engaged in a small way in the brewing of beer. A couple years passed by, but brought faint signs of a realization of those hopes which had caused them to leave their kindred in the old country, and they then removed to the young city of Auburn and started anew. Possessing, in an eminent degree, that indomitable pluck characterizing the Englishman, father and sons labored earnestly, and their efforts were finally rewarded with success. Gradually their business grew from a ridiculously small beginning to large proportions, their fondest hopes were realized, and they could look back with pleasure to the day on which they decided to embark on their perilous journey to the land of the free. But just as they were beginning to enjoy the fruits of their toil, the father and one of the sons were called to their final home, and to the remaining son was left the duty of continuing the work they had all so hopefully begun. Well has he fulfilled his trust, and to-day the name of that English family which came here unknown nearly a quarter of a century since, is known and respected throughout a large section, and their representative is possessed of ample wealth. It was in 1858 that Henry C. Sutcliffe and his family arrived in New York, and after two years unfruitful toil in Oneida County, he removed to Auburn. The small frame building now occupied as an office by William Sutcliffe was secured by the family for their home, and under a shed adjacent to it was made their first brewing of beer. One-half of a barrel was the capacity of these brewers, but they were honest and industrious, and in two or three years had secured a business requiring the brewing of a barrel daily. Then the increase became more rapid, and soon Sutcliffe & Sons ranked among the first brewers in the city. New buildings were erected and with greater capacity they began to move toward the position of leaders in their industry here. In January, 1876, Henry C. Sutcliffe died, and in October of the same year he was followed by his son John. Then the management of the entire business devolved upon William. Almost reared in the business, William Sutcliffe thoroughly understood every detail, and besides possessed the business ability and tact which is so requisite to success in building up a large business or fortune. Consequently under his control the business was not suffered to relapse, but, on the contrary, increased still more rapidly; so much so, indeed, that in a period of eight years it

has been enlarged ten fold, and is constantly increasing. From the smallest brewery in the city, it has become the very largest, producing more beer annually, probably, than all the other breweries combined, and being the finest appointed establishment in this section of the State. More than \$125,000 have been expended on the improvement of this property, an ice house erected a couple years since alone costing \$20,000, and William Sutcliffe can with justifiable pride contemplate the work began in conjunction with his father and brother and so creditably continued by himself. On the three-quarters of an acre of land at Nos. 117 to 121 Clark street are erected a three-story brick brewery, 70x40 feet in dimensions; a malt house, also three-story brick, 90x60 feet; a dry kiln building, 25x25 feet, with a tower 140 feet high, built during 1883 at a cost of over \$5,000 under Wolfe's patent, by which it is claimed malt is dried six times quicker than in the old fashioned kiln; a two-story brick ice house, 60x60 feet; another brick ice house (Stall's patent), 70x30 feet, and three stories in height; a large brick stable, wash house, cooper shop and other necessary buildings, all supplied with the most improved appliances for the profitable conduct of this industry. From a driven well, 200 feet in depth, a two-inch stream of water is constantly flowing; the ice houses have a storage capacity of 2,000 tons; the cellars have a capacity for storing 5,000 barrels of beer. Twelve men are constantly employed, and 12,000 barrels of beer are brewed annually; the brewery has a capacity for producing 20,000 barrels per year, however. Situated alongside the Southern Central and New York Central railroads, the shipping facilities are as complete as could be desired, and 6,000 barrels of beer are annually shipped to the villages and cities adjacent, the balance of the product, about 6,000 barrels, being sold in Auburn. William Sutcliffe to-day is one of the representative business men of this city, possessing ample means and the ability to enjoy the success he has won. Truly, our land offers golden opportunities to those with the ability to grasp them, and the man who is frugal and industrious may with reason hope to accomplish the greatest results and build for himself a fortune with no other capital than simply his hands.

THE AUBURN MILLS.

Skillful inventions have changed the manufacture of nearly every article entering into the comfort, convenience and necessities of the people. Perhaps in no other branch has it worked a greater transformation during the last few years than in the manufacture of flour. It is but a few years since the introduction of the patent roller process, yet so high is the estimation in which the flour produced by this method is held, that its adoption throughout the entire country is merely a matter of time. While many of the leading millers in the State had already refitted their mills according to the new idea, Auburn millers were slow to adopt it, and it remained for the firm of Manro & Neyhart to introduce the system in this city. Being thoroughly convinced of the growing demand for flour manufactured by this process, the gentlemen composing this firm formed a copartnership in the latter part of 1882 and purchased the property at Nos. 25 and 27 Water street, which they immediately remodeled and fitted up with a complete roller-process equipment, built on what is known as the E. P. Allis system. On the 26th day of February, 1883, the mills were put in operation and they began to manufacture the new process flour. That they had not misinterpreted the signs of the times was manifest, the people showing their anxiety for the product of these mills by making arrangements for the flour before the mills were put in operation, and also from the fact that the same process has since been adopted in two of the three old

mills in this city. From the start, they have been successful and are now looming into prominence as manufacturers of fine grade of flour that are obtaining popularity with consumers. Their custom trade is also large, at times two men being kept busy during the entire day in making exchanges with this trade. The mill property consists of the main building, 40x80 feet in dimensions, with three stories and basement; the storehouse, forming the west wing, 40x80 feet, one story, and the boiler and engine house, forming the east wing, 32x40 feet in dimensions and one story high. All of the buildings are substantial brick structures, and a 75 horse power engine drives the machinery. The plant is the most complete of any mill in this section of the country and consists of 17 pair of rolls, eleven bolting reels, two centrifugal reels, seven scalping reels, four G. I. Smith purifiers, one Richmond bran duster, one Richmond combined smutter, one separator, and five Milwaukee dust collectors, making one of the most economical and highly improved systems known. The capacity of the mill is 51,000 barrels of flour, 2,500 tons of feed (offal from the manufacture of flour) and 3,000 tons of corn and oats feed per year. Employment is given to fifteen men. The product of the mill is to a large extent disposed of in the city, the balance being sold in the surrounding part of the State and the northern part of Pennsylvania. Buying in large quantities direct from the west, having the best equipped mill in this section of the country, their present success is but the forerunner of the still greater success to come. The persons composing the firm are David Manro, John M. Manro and S. A. Neyhart. The first two are gentlemen of long business experience, and Mr. Neyhart is a practical miller, with a thorough understanding of all the different branches of the business. Taking the high estimation in which their mill is held by its patrons into consideration, it should be known as "The Pride of Auburn."

J. A. COOK.

When, in 1869, Mr. J. A. Cook, a practical oil man of large experience in the oil fields of New York and Pennsylvania, came from Elmira, (where he had for some time been engaged in the same trade) and assumed control of the oil business in Auburn, which had been somewhat unsuccessfully conducted by the Burgess Brothers and other firms, he found the business in its infancy. But bringing to it a ripe experience, backed by energy and correct business principles, he soon brought order out of chaos and started the trade in a healthier channel. Adding new lines as he saw the opportunity, the business advanced very rapidly, and in consequence he was from time to time compelled to make additions to his buildings and enlarge the capacity for storing oils. To-day more than an acre of land is covered with tanks and buildings, and he possesses the most desirable facilities for storing and handling oils. Located at the corner of Clark and Manro streets, alongside the New York Central and the Southern Central railroads, the oil is pumped from the cars directly into the storage tanks, and thence passing from tank to tank is manufactured into the different varieties of oil sold. An engine of fifteen horse power is employed and the facilities of the works commend themselves to the observer. There is tankage room for 100,000 gallons of oil, and sheds capable of storing 2,500 barrels. Mr. Cook handles all the illuminating and lubricating oils known to the trade, and places about 10,000 barrels of oil on the retail market annually. The large line of lubricating oils bearing his name, which are made under his personal supervision and introduced to the trade by him, have gained an enviable reputation and largely increased his patronage. Mr. Cook's success has not been confined to his business alone, but his upright character and gentlemanly qualities

have gained for him the high esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens, which has found expression in his election to the position of one of the School Commissioners for the city. In this, as in his business, he has acted as a liberal and advanced thinker, and by the application of business principles to every transaction, he has proven an acceptable and efficient officer. He is President of the Auburn Steam Heating Co., and largely interested in the new salt fields of Warsaw, N. Y., being one of the first pioneers in that branch, and he is the inventor of patents whereby they are now manufacturing the finest grades of salt manufactured in the world.

WHITE & ROWE.

In 1855, a carriage making and jobbing shop was opened in a building which stood on the site of the Gaylord House on the east side of State street, by the firm of R. and W. H. White. In 1858, this firm was dissolved and the business was continued by Robert White, by whom it was in a short time removed to a building on Seminary Avenue, near Genesee street. Five years later, the business was again removed, this time to a shop which stood on the site of the Gaylord factory building on the south side of Water street. Some five years later, at the time of the building of the Gaylord factory, Mr. White took possession of a shop further east on Water street, and thence he took his flight to quarters in Dill street. While located in Dill street, in 1878, Reuben G. Rowe entered into partnership with Mr. White, and White & Rowe shortly after rented and took possession of the commodious quarters at 19 Water street, where they now carry on a considerable business in jobbing and repairing wagons, sleighs, etc. They also build some wagons and cutters. They occupy the main floor of the building, a room 35x50 feet, and have the skill and experience, as well as a complete equipment in the line of tools and apparatus for executing properly and promptly all work entrusted to them.

M. J. SCHICHT.

The success of the fast increasing manufactories of the city has the appearance of being phenomenal, but when followed up and traced out is found to be solid and substantial, the natural result of the law of supply and demand. The establishment of the older industries has made a demand for articles entering into their manufacture or used in shipping. Enterprising business men seeing this, have established manufactories to supply this demand, believing that the articles could be manufactured and furnished as cheaply here as from distant points, thus securing the profits to people of the city. In 1868 R. Schicht & Co., began the manufacture of paper boxes, cigar boxes, etc., to supply the demand in Auburn, and were successful in building up a fine business. In 1874 Mrs. M. J. Schicht succeeded R. Schicht & Co. In 1878 the limited quarters occupied on Genesee street were vacated, and the business removed to the present place, No. 14 and 16 Hoffman street, where buildings were erected for the accommodation of the increasing trade. Finding a demand for job printing among the patrons of the factory, a job press was added, on which all styles of job printing are done for the trade, and presses and other necessary adjuncts of a printing office were added and a weekly paper (German) published, entitled "Weekly Review." The buildings occupied are 200x24 feet in dimensions and two stories high. Special machinery of the latest invention for the manufacture of the boxes is in use. A ten horse power engine furnishes the power for the manufacture of the paper boxes and the sawing and planing of the wood used in making cigar boxes. The capacity of the factory is

1,000,000 boxes per year, the majority of which are disposed of in the city, the balance in the surrounding country. Employment is given to 30 people, mostly girls. Giving the business the benefit of the labor saving machinery and attending to all the details personally, the establishment is in a highly prosperous condition and is an honor to the proprietor.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Manufacturing Interests.

PEAT & KLINKERT, FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS—THE STONE MILL—JOHN M. HURD—WILLS, HORNE & CO.—CHARLES J. SCHWEINFURTH—A. P. MAC DONOUGH.

THE name of Robert Peat is one which has been closely connected with the business growth of Auburn from an early date. In 1819, there settled in this place a young Englishman, who, like his father before him, and his son who has succeeded him, bore the name of Robert Peat. The first of the three who in direct line have had this name, was a sea-faring man, and a native of Hull, who died while on a voyage at Lisbon, Portugal. The father of the well-known successful merchant and manufacturer of to-day, was by trade a cabinet maker, and as has been stated, settled in Auburn in 1819. His shop, a small one, stood on the west side of what was then "Mill Lane," later known as Centre street, and since 1836 designated as Market street. An excellent workman and an industrious man was this young artisan, and as years passed by, his fortunes improved and his business was largely increased. His son, born in this city, was early instructed in the use of tools and became also a skillful cabinet-maker. With the increase in their business, larger and better buildings were erected, and the furniture business now conducted solely by Robert Peat, is the most extensive of its kind in this city and vicinity. The establishment includes a fine four-story brick block, with a frontage of 112 feet and depth of 40 feet, erected on the site of the old shop, and a large frame building adjoining, in which the upholstering and finishing departments are located. In addition, a large brick and frame structure fronting on Franklin street and extending back to Market street, is made use of. Here the woodwork is manufactured and a large trade in general scroll-sawing, planing, etc., is carried on. This portion of the business is conducted by the firm of Peat & Klinkert. William Klinkert, who superintends the factory, is a skillful and experienced man in his line. In this department 30 hands are employed. The extensive furniture ware rooms of Robert Peat contain a very full line of furniture and upholstered goods in all grades, from the most inexpensive to the richest articles known to the trade. In this part of the enterprise from twelve to fifteen persons are employed. The business is in all ways admirably conducted and its growth from such a humble start to its present fine proportions speaks highly of

the mercantile capacity of its founder and his worthy successor, whose name is a familiar one to every household in Cayuga County.

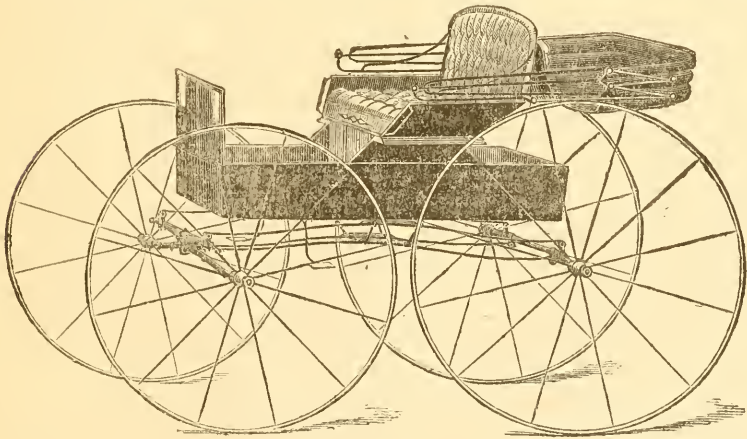
THE STONE MILL.

Of historical interest, the old stone mill at the junction of Market and East Genesee streets, is worthy of more than passing mention in this volume. This mill was built during the years 1825-26, by John H. Hardenburgh, son of Col. John L. Hardenburgh, the first settler in Auburn. It occupies the site of the old log mill built by the latter soon after his settlement here, and the plank mill, with which that was soon after replaced. The plank mill was 21 feet square, and is variously stated to have contained one and two run of stone. Its attendant was accustomed, it is said, to gauge his grists and leave the mill to do its own grinding, allowing it to run in this manner night and day. The second and third mills on this site were each built to meet the increased demands which were in excess of the capacities of their predecessors. The mill is now owned by Mr. Orlando Lewis, who in company with E. C. Hall bought the property of William Hills, on the first day of May, 1865, for \$32,500. In 1870, Mr. Lewis bought his partner's interest and has since been alone in its management. He has three times rebuilt the interior, the last time in 1883, when \$7,000 were expended in fitting it with the patent roller process. The building is a four story and basement stone structure, 80x50 feet in dimensions. In the basement are situated three water wheels giving 100 horse power. The first floor above contains six sets of stone, four of which are used for flour and two for feed, and four pair of rolls for the manufacture of flour by the patent process. On the second floor is one six-bolt chest, one two-bolt chest, a separator and bins for storing grain. The third floor contains three cleaning machines, one purifier, two reel chests and a bran duster, and the fourth floor, two purifiers, three dust-catchers, two centrifugal reels, two separating reels and the driving machinery. Throughout, the mill is perfect in all its appointments. The capacity is now 125 barrels of flour and 20 tons of chop per day. Employment is given to six men and at all times the mill presents a busy scene. The product is almost entirely consumed in this city, the surplus, when there is any, being shipped east. Mr. Lewis came to Auburn from Spencer, Tioga County, in 1857, and was engaged in the lumber business previous to purchasing the mill property. He is, at the present time, President of the Auburn Manufacturing Company, and otherwise interested in the city's prosperity. He has always been a prompt and energetic business man, and his successful business career is the result of sound principles observed by him both in the conduct of his business and daily life.

JOHN M. HURD, Agent.

An important and growing industry, located at No.'s 11, 13 and 15 Dill street, is conducted at present in the name of John M. Hurd, President of the Auburn Paper Bag Company. This enterprise, which includes the manufacture of snow shovels, hand-sleds and children's express wagons, had its beginning at the prison, where it was established on a small scale by Thomas Peacock in 1877. In 1879, the business was purchased by Eleazer Hunter and John M. Hurd, it having been previously removed to its present location in Dill street by Mr. Peacock. The building now occupied is a three-story brick structure, the general dimensions of which are 60x60. In this location the original volume of business has been largely increased. An average of from 30 to 50 persons find employment,

and the monthly pay-roll reaches \$1,400. Last season about 16,000 hand-sleds were produced and the number will be fully as large the present year. From 10,000 to 12,000 snow-shovels are made annually. Two years ago, the making of children's express wagons was entered upon and has become thus quickly a leading feature. Last year, from 12,000 to 15,000 were produced, and this year the number will reach 20,000. All of the work is done on the premises. On the main floor the lumber is planed and sawed; on the second floor the pieces are cut out by means of a large number of small saws and other machinery, and on the upper floor, the putting together, painting and finishing of the wares takes place. The sale of these articles reaches through a wide extent of territory and the beauty and excellence of the goods produced yearly add to their popularity and cause an increased sale. The articles manufactured are of a staple character. Snow shovels will be needed as long as snow continues to fall in winter, and sleds and wagons will always continue to be in great demand as long as boys and girls retain their present characteristics. Therefore with an established reputation and growing trade, there can be no cause to doubt that the fortunes of this interesting enterprise will continue to advance, despite the trials and discouragements attending an earlier period of its history. Although conducted in the name of J. M. Hurd, the business is actively managed by Mr. Hunter, who personally superintends the works and has charge of the office. Among the more recently founded manufacturing enterprises of Auburn, there is none more fully deserving of large success than that just briefly described, both on account of the useful nature of the wares produced, and the energy and worth of the conductors of the business.



WILLS, HORNE & CO.

The copartnership existing between George F. Wills, John Horne and A. G. Treat, under the style of Wills, Horne & Co., was formed in 1880, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of carriages, sleighs, etc. The business of this concern, which has prospered well from the beginning, is conducted in two parts. At 17 and 19 Dill street is located their large jobbing and repair shop, a building 45x60 feet, three stories high, being made use of. The factory is located at 81 Clark street. This building, which is in the form of an "L," affords

7,000 square feet of floor space. In the several departments of the business twenty men find employment, the monthly pay-roll amounting to \$600. The value of the goods produced annually is about \$35,000. Each year this firm makes 100 fine carriages, and about 25 sleighs. Their Brewster buggy is justly considered one of the most thoroughly made and reliable vehicles offered for sale in this market. The business carried on in the jobbing and repair shop is large and growing. The best workmen only are employed, and thorough, reliable work is furnished in all cases. The senior member of this firm, George F. Wills, is an old established carriage painter, in which line of work he has a reputation second to none engaged in that branch of trade. Among the many newly established business enterprises of this bustling, active city, that to which this brief sketch is devoted already occupies an honorable position, and it will doubtless continue, through the energy and industry of its proprietors and the excellence of the work and wares produced, to grow in importance from year to year.

CHARLES J. SCHWEINFURTH.

In 1852 there came to Auburn a German mechanic who had nothing to recommend him but his ability as a workman in wood. Securing a position as pattern-maker to contractors in the prison, he soon made for himself a reputation as a skillful carver and designer as well as pattern maker. His services being sought by builders and manufacturers, in 1860 he decided to open a shop for himself. Purchasing part of the building situated south of the city mills, on the bank of the Owasco, he began to do pattern work, carving and designing for the trade. In a manufacturing center as large as Auburn, there is at all times demand for intricate and expensive patterns and Mr. Schweinfurth's recognized skill secured him this work. In course of time, the demands on his services were so great that he was compelled to secure competent workmen to aid him in filling his orders. During his busy season he employs five men and turns out some fine work for the trade. At the present time, he is engaged in carving wood ornaments for a building front in Detroit, Michigan, in imitation of the plaster work on the fronts of buildings in Holland, Europe, during the 17th century. The building occupied by Mr. Schweinfurth as a shop, is a two-story frame building, 32x40 feet in dimensions, supplied with power by a water wheel of 30-horse power. Mr. Schweinfurth is recognized as a most worthy citizen and one who is interested in the city's welfare. His sons, inheriting their father's skill, have been educated as architects, and now occupy positions of honor in their profession in the city of Cleveland, Ohio.

A. P. Mc DONOUGH.

In the year 1878 Messrs. A. P. Mc Donough and E. Applebee opened a marble and granite business at No. 41 Water street. They continued business here for a year, when the firm dissolved partnership and the business was continued by Mr. A. P. Mc Donough, who being a practical workman, and an honest and energetic business man, the establishment gained an enviable reputation for the artistic design and the promptness and honesty with which its contracts were filled. In 1882 finding the growing trade and demands too much for the place occupied by him, Mr. Mc Donough removed his shop to No. 34 Clark street. His ware-rooms contain some beautiful samples of his skill in marble, and the cemeteries of the city are dotted with work from his establishment, among which might be

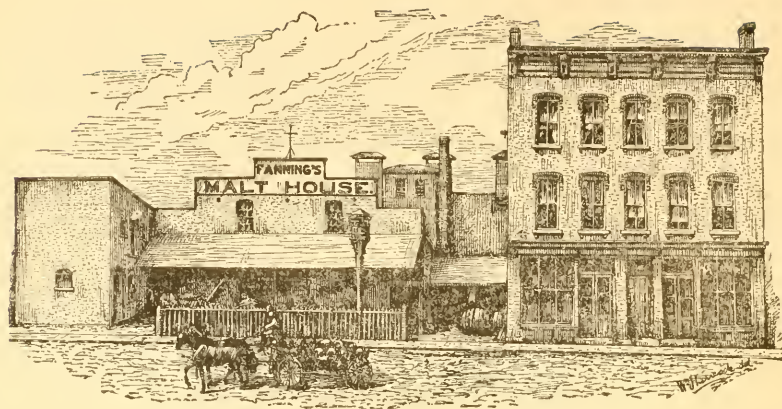
mentioned more especially the beautiful pieces of work for Mrs. Pierson, A. Traub and a tomb for George Lounsbury, in granite, of which he makes a specialty. During the busy season he employs six to eight men, and the people of Cayuga County are fast learning to appreciate the fact that Auburn can furnish as fine samples of memorial art as any of the larger cities. Mr. McDonough is not an old man, but his principles of business, which are to give the full value for the money and allow no inferior work to be turned out from his establishment, have caused the prediction to be made that he will not only continue at the head of his profession but that his business will be largely increased in the future.

CHAPTER XXV.

Manufacturing Interests.

GURDON S. FANNING, BREWER AND MALTSTER—D. P. G. & W. O. EVERTS & CO.—J. A. STEVENS—AUGUSTUS ROTHERY—JOHN ELLIOTT—JAMES HOLMES—WILLIAM KOENIG.

AS a brewer and maltster, Gurdon S. Fanning occupies a front rank in the business in his line in this city. The foundation of this to-day highly successful business was laid in the year 1864, when Norman H. Kennedy and Gurdon S. Fanning, under the name of Kennedy & Fanning, began the brewing of beer and manufacturing of malt at Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Garden street. Having a practical knowledge of the business, and being very energetic, they pushed the trade forward and were very successful. In 1868, Mr. Kennedy desiring to retire, Mr. Fanning purchased his interest, and has since that time been conducting it alone. Having by the care exercised in the manufacture of the beer and malt sent out by them gained a high reputation, Mr. Fanning determined that this reputation should not suffer from any neglect on his part. The business, accordingly, steadily increased, making it necessary to enlarge the buildings in use, from year to year. At the present time little is left of the old buildings in which the business was begun, new buildings having been built over and around them, until the large and imposing ones hide the old from view. The buildings now occupied consist of the brewery, 190x32 feet in dimensions, three stories high; the malt house, 52x120 feet, with an L addition 30x50 feet, three stories, and the ice house, 30x70 feet in dimensions. Large beer and ale vaults, with a capacity of 5,000 barrels storage, are constructed in the brewery building. The malt house is supplied with patent kilns. A 40-horse power engine furnishes the motive power. Thirteen men are given employment and 5,000 barrels of ale and lager and 60,000 bushels of malt



FANNING'S BREWERY.

are produced per year. The greater part of the beer and ale brewed is sold in this city. The malt produced is shipped to brewers east and south. Mr. Fanning has connected with his brewery a liquor store, doing a large and successful business, and the bottling of his beer is also done on the premises. Giving it his personal attention and guaranteeing that every product shall be first-class, his business cannot but be as successful in the future as it has been in the past. Mr. Fanning is an active business man and is always to be found in his office, giving everything connected with his business his personal attention.

D. P. G. & W. O. EVERTS & CO.

Occupying a leading position among establishments of its class, the business of D. P. G. & W. O. Everts & Co. is entitled to a prominent position by reason of the extent of the business transacted. Establishing themselves, in 1869, in the building previously occupied by the Auburn Tool Co., they began the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. The property on Mechanic street, near the big dam, was afterward purchased, and in 1880 the machinery and stock were removed to their new mills, where great success has been achieved. That this success is largely due to the fine facilities possessed by the firm for conducting their business it is probably unnecessary to state, but the business reputation of the firm would undoubtedly secure for them a large trade, even did they not possess such an excellent establishment. The firm now occupy three acres of ground, on which are erected one two story building, 40x80 feet in dimensions; a two-story boiler room and wheel house, 24x50 feet; a dry house, 30x20 feet, and other smaller buildings for storage &c. The first floor of the main building is occupied by the door department, and contains the saws and planers employed for the purpose. Over 1,000,000 feet of lumber was cut here last year. The machinery for manufacturing sash and blinds, all of the most improved labor saving character, is found on the second floor. The dry house contains a steam drying apparatus which insures the best seasoning and preparation of the wood for durable and satisfactory work. A water wheel of 40-horse power drives the machinery, while a 20-horse power engine is a valuable auxiliary during seasons of low water and other emergencies. Forty

men are given employment. The greater part of the lumber consumed is bought direct from first hands in Michigan. The product of the factory finds ready sale in this city. The firm are also contractors and builders, and by pursuing the same liberal and honest policy that made their success in the sash, door and blind business, have built up a reputation as conscientious, capable workmen, giving the most labor and best results for the money invested. The firm consist of D. P. G. and W. O. and W. S. Everts. The first two named, who are well known to the people of Auburn as builders, have been engaged in the business for years, and were also for a number of years connected with contracts in the State prison. All are reliable and enterprising business men and active citizens, adding not a little to the general prosperity of the city.

JAMES A. STEVENS.

In 1866, James A. Stevens opened a small shop on Seminary Avenue near Genesee street, where he carried on the work of jobbing, repairing and building wagons, carriages and sleighs. Careful attention to business, and the production of first class work only, brought the just reward of growing patronage and success. On January 1st, 1881, Mr. Stevens removed his business to its present location at Nos. 27 and 29 Water street. The building now occupied by him is a three-story brick, 44x60 feet in front, and it has a rear addition 1 1-2 stories high, 20x30 feet. Ten hands find permanent employment and about 50 fine carriages and buggies and 35 sleighs are manufactured yearly. The monthly pay-roll reaches \$450. Jobbing and repairing are carried on largely, this shop being one of the best equipped and most capably conducted of its kind in the city. Sound and reliable industries like this, though not widely extended in their character and proportions, have an important influence upon the general commercial prosperity of the place, and are eminently worthy of mention and commendation.

AUGUSTUS ROTHERY.

The business established here a few years since by Mr. Augustus Rothery, is not a new and untried venture, but the off-shoot of a highly successful business still in existence in Newark, N. J., also a branch at Mattawan, N. J. In 1826 the father of Mr. Rothery, emigrating from England, settled in Newark, and being a file cutter by trade, at once opened a manufactory on a small scale in that city. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and giving every branch his personal supervision, the business was very successful. His sons were educated in every branch of the trade under his care, making them reliable and skillful workmen. In 1877, desiring to carry on the business on his own account, Augustus looked about for a suitable location, and on account of the many manufactories in the city selected Auburn for his future home. He opened a shop on Owaseo street in that year, with only one man to assist him, and nothing to recommend him to the trade except his pluck and abilities. But he worked hard and soon gained both patronage and reputation for first class work. In 1879 he removed his shop to No. 20 Hoffman street, and with each succeeding year has had the pleasure of seeing his business increase and the reputation of his work spread throughout the surrounding country. The buildings now occupied by him consist of a grinding shop, 40x12 feet; forge shop, 12x14 feet in dimensions, and the cutting shop, 20x25 feet. All are frame buildings, the two former one story and the latter two

stories high. A 20-horse power engine furnishes the motive power for grinding, the cutting being all done by hand. Ten men are employed and the product amounts to about \$7,000 per year. All styles and kinds of files are made, special files for any kind of work being made to order. So high is the estimation in which the products of these works are held, that the business has increased 900 per cent. since its establishment, and is still increasing, all of which may be attributed to the knowledge enjoyed by Mr. Rothery of his business, and the strict attention paid to the quality of the work turned out.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

In the year 1849 the subject of this sketch moved from N. Y. City (where for five years he had been working at his trade,) to Auburn. He at once opened a manufactory of soap and candles, for which (the latter article more especially) there was a great demand. Being a practical workman and gifted with good business qualifications, and honest withal, he soon passed his competitors and took the front rank in his business. The discovery of petroleum worked a wondrous change, however, in the candle business, and as remarked by Mr. Elliott, where he once produced a hundred thousand lbs. of candles per year, he only produces at the present time about 10,000 lbs. While many continued manufacturing and placing on the market the large number of candles which had previously been made, and were ruined on account of the slow sale and poor demand, Mr. Elliott gradually guided his business more especially into the soap trade, and became a wholesale buyer and shipper of tallow to New York City. At the present time Mr. Elliott ships 5,000 lbs of tallow per week to the city. His business is located at No. 38 Garden street, where, in addition to his chandlery business, he purchases hide, pelts and pork. He employs four men, and his pay roll amounts to about twenty-five hundred dollars per year. In the soap business he makes a specialty of extra family soap, which is highly prized for its purity. Mr. Elliott is a genial old gentleman and an honor to the business. His goods are shipped throughout the State of New York.

JAMES HOLMES.

Among the applicants for the patronage of the dealers in those beverages which, entering so largely into the comfort of the people, have become almost a necessity to a large part of them, is Mr. James Holmes, who, establishing himself at No. 39 Garden street (in the rear of N. Y. C. R. R. depot) began bottling lager beer in 1880. Having a large acquaintance among the dealers, and being known as a careful and energetic business man, trial orders came to him, by the prompt filling of which, with the careful attention paid to the character of the article handled by him, soon caused those giving trial orders to become steady customers. During the year 1880 his business increased largely, and finding that there was a great demand for temperance drinks, he purchased one of the best apparatus for the manufacture of these articles, and added to his other business that of manufacturing and bottling mineral water, soda water, ginger ale and other drinks of like character, in the manufacture and distribution of which he employs five men and three wagons. His venture has been very successful and his business is steadily increasing. Mr. Holmes has the latest and most improved machinery for the prompt filling of his orders, and by giving his careful attention to the selection and manufacture of his goods he can guarantee satisfaction. His trade has grown to such an

extent that at the present time he has not only a large patronage in the city, but a growing demand in all the surrounding villages. He has added to his machinery one of Hogh Bro's. patent bottle washers, which cost \$300, and by the aid of which that part of the labor is greatly expedited, the machine being capable of washing eighty-five dozen bottles per hour.

WILLIAM KOENIG.

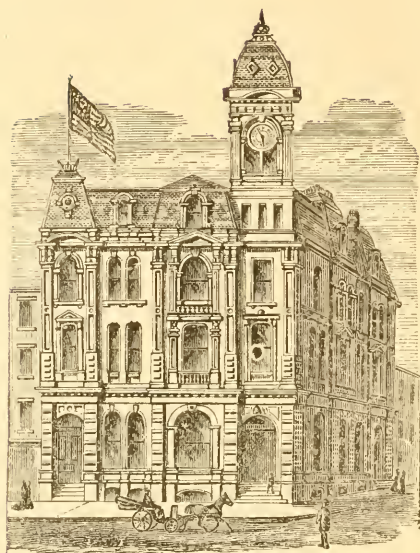
One of the later established breweries is that of Mr. Wm. Koenig, who, erecting the large and convenient buildings now occupied by him at the corner of State street and Grant Avenue, in 1868, began to manufacture beer. Having a thorough knowledge of beer brewing, and paying strict attention to the business, he has established a high reputation for the beer from his brewery. Having added the brewing of ale to that of beer during the past few months, and his business having increased, there is no doubt but that that trying period which comes to every man's business life is past, and that the future is full of promise for him. The buildings occupied consist of the brewery, a fine three story brick structure, 30x50 feet in dimensions, and two ice houses, one 44x32 feet and the other 54x40 feet in dimensions, both of which are brick buildings, two stories high. The product is 2,000 barrels of beer and ale per annum, giving employment to four men. A boiler of 20-horse power supplies the 10-horse power engine and the pumps with steam. While the business is not the largest of its kind in the city, it is still a successful one, which does honor to its proprietor and helps to swell the volume of business of the city.

CHAPTER XXVI.

General Business Interests.

THE AUBURN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL—THE AUBURN PAPER CO—
MANNING, HOWLAND & CLARK—IRVEN SHOEMAKER—WALTER
BRAY—H. D. WILKIN.

THE AUBURN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL is located at the corner of South and Genesee streets, and is one of Auburn's latest and best acquisitions. As its name implies, it is principally intended for patients who are affected with any form of eye, ear or throat difficulties. The institution is presided over by Dr. George J. West, a surgeon of character and marked ability. His early medical and surgical training was received in the various hospitals in New York city. After having received his diploma, he associated himself with the eminent surgeon, Dr. George A. Thayer, of Binghamton, N. Y. This copartnership continued for a number of years, during which period Dr. West gained, by perseverance and skill, a reputation as a surgeon second to none. For years he had been preparing himself for a special line of work; and finally gave up en-



AUBURN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING.

tirely general practice, and repaired to the New York Eye and Ear Hospital. Here he received a thorough training, in everything relating to his future work. But not content even with these superior advantages, he determined to see whether the glowing reports concerning the advantages to be had in the hospitals of Germany were true. He accordingly visited the Royal Hospitals in Vienna, Austria; Berlin, Germany; and London, England. Dr. West says of these institutions, "the high intellectual standing of the professors or subordinate teachers, the carefulness and thoroughness of the system of instruction, combined with all possible privileges, make these institutions the best in the world, not alone in the theoretical field, but also practically." This thorough training, supplementing many superior natural qualifications possessed by Dr. West, is the key to his success. The want of such an institution has long been felt by the citizens of Auburn and its immediate vicinity, who hail with joy its coming. Here the blind may receive back the blessings of sight, the deaf be made to hear. The deformities of lids are obliterated. Cross eye are straightened. Destroyed eyes are removed and replaced by artificial glass ones. Even those who need a second pair of eyes, in the shape of eye glasses, get their wants here supplied. Another distinct feature of this institution, is the treatment of catarrh. The public generally believe, and it is so taught by the medical profession at large, that for catarrh there is no cure. Dr. West asserts that it can be cured. Patients allow it to run riot for years; and only after some of the worst forms of eye or ear diseases are developed by it, do they seek a physician's aid. Dr. West can be consulted daily, at his office in the Auburn Savings Bank building, on the corner of South and Genesee streets.

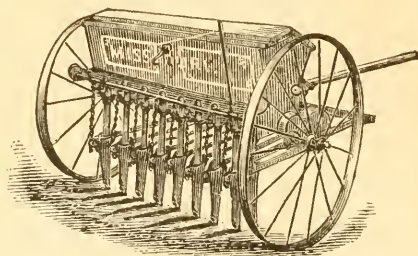
THE AUBURN PAPER CO.

This concern dates its first days back to the years when Auburn was comparatively a small town, being one of the oldest industries of the now metropolitan like city. Thomas M. and George C. Skinner and Ebenezer Hoskins erected a paper mill here in 1829, but their interests were transferred to the Cayuga County bank in 1840. The subsequent lessees of the mill were L. W. Nye and Charles Eldred, who were succeeded by David S. West, Henry Ivison and Chauncey Markham. In 1849, a stock company was formed. In 1854 there was a reorganization of the company with increased capital, and the business greatly enlarged. In 1858 this mill was destroyed by fire, shortly after which F. G. Weeks of Skaneateles, and Chas. J. Stupp of Auburn, came into possession of the old landmarks and business. The business in a languishing condition was carried on by them until 1874, when it was purchased by the Botsford Brothers. At that time the house was located in small quarters on Green street. These young men at once put life into the concern and trade began to increase from the first year, which increase has reached such a degree of late years that at the beginning of 1883 they found it necessary to secure larger quarters. They secured the Richardson building No. 8 South street, which is 100 feet deep with a fine basement, and was specially arranged and fitted for their business. In November, 1883, they opened a retail department for the sale of fine stationery. Their business includes every class of paper and stationery goods, twines, &c., but they make a specialty of manilla papers. One feature of their manilla paper trade calls for special notice. At one of the mills controlled by the Auburn Paper Co., a specialty is made of No. 2 manilla, noted for its extra strength. They also ship largely of straw paper to the western jobbers. Another feature of their business which is carried on extensively by them, is printed wrapping paper. In 1882 they commenced to manufacture the "Superb" butter and fruit tray, from wood pulp board. These trays in many respects are the finest tray in the market and are meeting with great favor. The individual members of the company are John H. and James E. Botsford.

MANNING, HOWLAND & CLARK.

The business conducted by the Messrs. Manning, Howland & Clark, namely, the manufacture and sale of pine, hemlock and hardwood lumber, shingles, lath, etc., is the largest of its kind in Auburn. The office and yard are situated on Seminary avenue near Genesee street, where operations were begun in 1871. In addition to the yard here, a saw-mill located at Union, Broome county, where Andrew S. Manning, the senior member of the firm resides, has been operated all along. From the timber lands owned by the firm in that section of the State, they have produced upwards of 2,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, a force of sixty men having been employed in the woods and at the mill. Besides the sale of the products of their own mill, large quantities of Western lumber are handled, and an extensive trade in pickets, mouldings, shingles, posts, etc., is carried on. A specialty is made of black walnut lumber, of which a larger quantity is handled annually by this firm than other concern in this part of the State. In the yard here seven hands are employed. The immediate direction of the business is in the hands of Mr. Abel H. Clark, the other partner, Mr. H. N. Howland, being a member of the firm of C. W. Tuttle & Co., proprietors of the Auburn Iron Works, to which important enterprise Mr. Howland's attention is mainly directed. The stock car-

ried by Manning, Howland & Clark is large and complete, the business most capably conducted, and the concern in all respects one of the leading, reliable enterprises of this city.



IRVEN SHOEMAKER.

The agricultural implement store, of which Mr. Irven Shoemaker is now the sole proprietor, was established in the fall of 1882 by the firm of Davis & Shoemaker, and by them was successfully carried on until the retirement of Mr. Davis from the firm in March of the present year. Mr. Shoemaker, who then succeeded to the individual ownership of the enterprise, though a young man, has a considerable acquaintance with the practical details of the special branch of trade to which he has devoted his capital and energies, and will doubtless further develop the excellent business which had been built up by himself and Mr. Davis. The business occupies the main floor of the large frame and brick building located at No. 12 Franklin street, and the stock carried embraces a full line of agricultural implements, wagons, sleighs and horse furnishing goods of every description. Among the specialties handled by this house are the Missouri grain drill and fertilizer, and the Champion horse rake, for which implements Mr. Shoemaker is the sole agent in Auburn. Both of these machines have many features which render them superior to any others manufactured for similar purposes. In all respects the establishment of Mr. Shoemaker is well equipped and a credit to the pushing city in which it is located.

WALTER BRAY, JR.

In 1877, Messrs. Buckley & Co. established the business of manufacturing and selling horse clothing, harness and trunks, at No. 66 Genesee street. They continued the business for two years, and in 1879 sold it to the present proprietor, Mr. Walter Bray, Jr. That Mr. Bray did not come to the trade unknown and unappreciated, may be judged by the steady increase in the business since he has had control of it. Mr. Bray has been known to the people of Auburn and the surrounding country as being connected with the harness and trunk business for over thirty years in the city. Coming to Auburn in 1853, he was employed at his trade by Mr. A. V. M. Snyder, (who is still remembered by the older people of the city as being engaged in business here for many years,) until in 1860, when he began business on his own account. From 1862 to 1868 he occupied the building owned by Lyman Soule, and which has since been destroyed to make room for the handsome brick structure, on the north side of Genesee street, which spans the Owaseo outlet, and is arched over the Osborne Co's branch railroad. In 1868, Mr. Bray disposed of the business, and until the purchasing of Buckley & Co's store in 1879, was connected with Hayden & Letchworth, wholesale dealers in saddlery hard-

ware. That Mr. Bray's return to active business is appreciated, it need only be said his trade has increased every year, and to-day he carries one of the largest and finest stock of harness, trunks and horse furnishing goods to be found in the city. On May first, Mr. Bray removed to the handsome brick store room at No. 6 Genesee street, the building occupied having been sold to the Y. M. C. A., who will demolish it and erect a large and handsome building in its stead for their use. A native of England, Mr. Bray emigrated to this country in 1846. He first located at Utica, from there he removed to Owaseo in 1848, and as has been previously noticed, from the latter place to Auburn in 1853. An honest, intelligent and energetic citizen, Mr. Bray is an honor to the country of his adoption.

H. D. WILKIN.

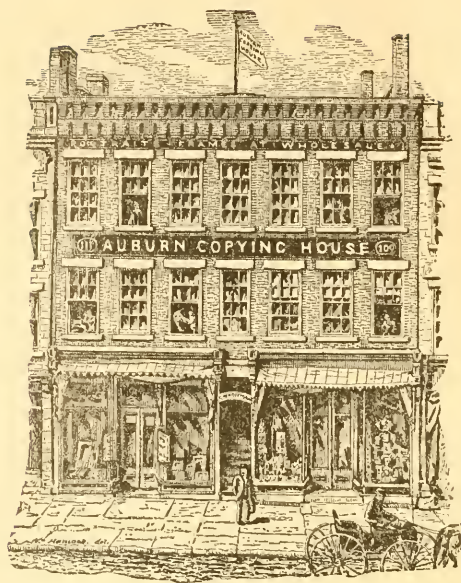
The historical interest which attaches itself to the old business houses of the city, finds a subject in the ladies' furnishing goods store located at 94 Genesee street. This business was established in 1859 by Mrs. H. L. Smith and conducted by her until 1878, when she was succeeded by Mr. H. D. Wilkin, the present proprietor. A full and complete line of ladies' furnishing goods, consisting of ladies' muslin and merino underwear, corsets, hosiery, laces, fine embroidery, yarns and zephyrs, are constantly to be found on his counters. All varieties of stamping are done to order, and a full stock of materials for art embroiderers are always on hand. The stock is the largest and finest in the city, devoted to this line of goods exclusively, and the large and increasing trade enjoyed by this house since its foundation, is a safe criterion by which to judge of its reliability. Four lady clerks are employed and the business is conducted on a thoroughly metropolitan style. Mr. Wilkin is a native of the flourishing city of Syracuse, where he was engaged in business before removing to Auburn.

CHAPTER XXVII.

General Business Interests.

THE AUBURN COPYING HOUSE—THE BOSTON STORE—DRIGGS, PHILLIPS & CO.—FRED. H. POWELL—HENRY L. ADAMS—J. M. ELLIOTT—J. L. BAKER.

THE AUBURN COPYING HOUSE is one of the oldest and most reliable photo-copying establishments in the country. Early in 1872, Mr. William H. Ernsberger originated the business, and in a very short time thereafter his brother, Aaron D. Ernsberger, was taken in as a partner, but did not remain in the business more than six months, at the expiration of which time he turned over his interests to his brother, William H., and went west. In October, 1873, Mr. G. W. Hoffman purchased a one-half interest in the house, and things went on smoothly until the spring of 1875, at which time Mr. Hoffman purchased



THE AUBURN COPYING HOUSE BUILDING.

the entire business. It will be remembered that about this time the country was laboring under a severe financial trouble, which affected all classes of business, and as this house was doing a wide-spread trade it did not escape. As a consequence, trade fell off, and things certainly looked rather dubious for Mr. Hoffman's business, more especially as his experience had been but a limited one. However, by indomitable pluck and energy, he pulled through, and to-day he is doing a very large and satisfactory amount of work. He has steadily increased his facilities. During the year 1882, his gross receipts amounted to \$30,000, while in 1883, they run up to \$40,000; thus it will be seen that the magnitude of this house is one of no small dimensions. He has about 50 agents traveling throughout the country, and here at home gives employment to some 10 or 12 persons, who are constantly on the "go" in filling orders. The class of work turned out by this house is such as commends itself to the public. Not one piece of work is allowed to leave his place of business until it can stand the most thorough examination of critics, which accounts in a great measure for the success attained by his agents. Mr. Hoffman is a thorough business man, and has shown that success in any undertaking depends largely upon the class of work turned out. His house, a view of which is presented, is located at Nos. 9 and 11 Genesee street, and many people can secure profitable employment by canvassing for orders for the work done by this thoroughly reliable establishment, the reputation of which, for the best work produced, is alone sufficient to command the orders of people desiring only first class work.

THE BOSTON STORE.

One of the finest and most complete establishments in the city, is the suit house, or as it is better known, "The Boston Store" conducted by M. & J. Madden at No. 45 Genesee street. In 1868 M. Madden, the senior member of the firm, procured the store room just vacated by I. L. Scoville, who, for many years had carried on a dry goods store at that number, and introduced the present line of trade, which consists of dry goods, carpets, and ladies' furnishing goods and suits. Four floors are occupied by the firm in their large and successful business. The first floor of No. 45 is occupied in the sale of dry goods and ladies' furnishing goods; the second floor as a carpet sales room; the third floor of No. 47 for the sale of ladies' underwear, suits and cloaks, and the fourth floor in the manufacture of ladies' underwear, suits and cloaks. They are the only house in the city where a lady can be supplied with a full and complete outfit, and the advantages thus offered are fully appreciated. Being able to economize in help in the different departments, they can offer exceptional inducements to purchasers of carpets, suits and dry goods. The business is completely systematized throughout. Twelve clerks are employed in the different departments, and twenty-five operators in the manufacturing department. In 1883, a copartnership was formed by M. & J. Madden. Active and courteous, their business has rapidly increased, and is fully deserving of the high estimation in which it is held.

DRIGGS, PHILLIPS & CO.

These gentlemen own and operate two of the largest wholesale and retail lumber yards. Their place of business on Wall street near State has been used as a yard of its kind since 1869, at which time Mr. Ira Gaston was carrying on a small business. It was in 1875 that John F. Driggs & Co., (the "Co." then as now being Mr. A. B. Chamberlain,) bought out Mr. Gaston. In 1876, Mr. Edwin E. Phillips was admitted as a partner, and the firm name changed to what it now is. The first year after Mr. Gaston left the yards, business in general was good, and the yard did its usual amount of trade that year, too; yet the sales amounted to only about \$18,000, while last year the present firm did a business of \$70,000. This speaks well for the management of the concern, and is positive evidence that experienced men are at its head. The Wall street yard is a large one, having a front on that street of nearly 300 feet, with a depth of about 150 feet. This space is filled as full as possible with all the best grades of Michigan lumber, which lumber stands at the head of the trade. Six men and three teams are constantly at work in and about the place, delivering and drawing in. Aside from the firm's large city trade in furnishing contractors' and builders' materials, they enjoy a most liberal patronage from farmers, who place much confidence in Driggs, Phillips & Co.'s statements concerning their lumber. Although the firm makes a specialty of the retail trade, they are situated in such a location with their second yard, on Wall street, near the Southern Central railroad, as to be able to offer superior inducements to purchasers of car lots. This yard, which is a very extensive one, was purchased of James M. French, last June. As a whole, the firm of Driggs, Phillips & Co. are doing a thriving business, and are deserving of the same.

FRED H. POWELL.

To secure pure and clean seeds is the first effort, and a very necessary one, of every farmer and gardener. On that account, a home establishment, conducted

by people of reliability, is sure to receive calls from the careful buyer, and is deserving of the liberal patronage of the people. The seed store conducted by Mr. F. H. Powell at No. 22 North street, was established by his father, Mr. John F. Powell, in 1870, and during the time he continued the business his efforts were directed to establishing a reputation for the purity of the seeds sold by him, and the selection of such varieties as he thought would prove the most satisfactory to his patrons, in which he was highly successful. His son, Fred H. Powell, became a partner in 1876, having disposed of the drug store which he had carried on at No. 12 North street. The father, Mr. J. F. Powell, died in 1880, deeply mourned by his family and a large circle of acquaintances, and his son succeeded to a full control of the business. He carries a full line of the purest and best selected seeds to be found in the city, for both garden and farming purposes. Three men are employed in the store, and the seeds are cleaned under the personal supervision of Mr. Powell. A large stock of produce is also handled by Mr. Powell. Using good judgment in the selection of the seeds sold, of which a large quantity are grown for Mr. Powell's especial trade, the success of the business cannot but come up to the expectation and hope of the proprietor.

HENRY L. ADAMS.

The drug store conducted by Mr. Adams was started at No. 69 State street in January, 1882. Larger quarters being required for the business, which increased rapidly from the start, he secured the room now occupied at No. 65 State street, and removed his stock and fixtures to these more commodious quarters on the first day of May, 1883. Here, as before, the business has proved highly successful, the trade having doubled since the establishment of the business. A full line of pure and reliable drugs is kept constantly on hand, and a competent prescription clerk is always in attendance to compound the medicines. Previous to opening his drug store in Auburn, Mr. Adams had been engaged in a drug store in Moravia, (his native place,) for five years, and gained a thorough knowledge of the preparation of medicines and the wants of the trade. His store is fitted up with handsome show cases filled with a careful selection of those fancy goods usually for sale in first class drug stores. Mr. Adams is a member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

J. M. ELLIOTT.

J. M. Elliott, the well-known and successful architect, whose fine offices are located in the Seward Block, at the corner of Genesee and Exchange streets, began business in Auburn in February, 1881. Prior to his advent in this city, Mr. Elliott had a large experience in practical building and in the professional work of an architect, in Chicago, New York, and other of the principal cities. Added to the extended practical experience, Mr. Elliott possessed, in an unusual measure, the attributes of excellent taste, sound judgment and ability as a designer. With this complete equipment, the public attention and confidence were soon secured and that he rapidly advanced to a leading position in the profession was not to be wondered at. During his comparatively short residence here, Mr. Elliott has built up for himself a very large and growing patronage, and the many fine structures which have been erected from his drawings, are substantial evidences of the large skill he possesses in the line of his profession. Among the buildings erected from plans made by Mr. Elliott might be named the fine Wheeler Block, on

William street, the elegant chapel of the Methodist church on South street, the Linnenbach block on State street, and numerous others. From plans prepared at his office, there are now nearly completed, the parsonage of the First Presbyterian church on Franklin street, and a fine residence for James A. Clary on John street. This season there are to be erected from Mr. Elliott's plans, the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Genesee street, which will be, when completed, the loftiest and finest public edifice in the city, a fine brick residence for Thomas Jones, on South street, an expensive house for Charles Standardt, on North street, an unique residence of red sand stone for William H. Ernsberger, at the corner of Lewis and Genesee streets, three large houses on Ross street, and numerous other structures. These examples will suffice to show the important business which Mr. Elliott has thus quickly secured in Auburn. Recently Mr. Elliott removed his office from Room No. 14 in the Seward Block, to Room No. 9, a very large and fine apartment on the second floor, until this time occupied as the private office of General C. D. Mac Dougall. A corps of four draughtsmen find permanent employment in the large and completely equipped office, and as circumstances require, the number is increased. In addition to the large local patronage accorded to Mr. Elliott, his reputation as a successful architect has been the means of attracting orders for fine residences from many outside points. In Jersey City, Lexington, Ky., Syracuse and many other near-by communities, as well as in far-away California, exist handsome structures, which were built from his plans. A very high standing in his profession has been honestly won by Mr. Elliott, and a further and much wider growth of his business and reputation will certainly be gained by his worthy efforts.

J. L. BAKER.

As a land surveyor and civil engineer, Mr. J. L. Baker is attaining an enviable reputation in this city, and his valuable services are frequently sought by parties residing at great distances. He has been engaged in this profession since 1870, giving most of his attention to farm surveying and the study of civil engineering. His success has been very gratifying, and in 1882, he was appointed to the responsible position of City Surveyor. During his term of office, many pieces of work requiring fine engineering skill have been completed by the city. Among the most notable work done was the building of the South street, Mac Dougall street, and Hamilton avenue sewers. The South street sewer is memorable on account of the difficulties to be overcome in putting in the sewer pipe, caused by quicksand, and the amount of litigation over the building of this sewer. The satisfactory manner in which all the work constructed under Mr. Baker's supervision, and on the plans furnished by him, which fully answered the purposes for which they were intended, speaks highly for his ability. By the change of aldermen at the election of March, 1884, Mr. Baker was retired from city service, and now devotes his entire attentions to his profession, and makes a specialty of surveying drainage work and the construction of sewers. His office is with T. J. Searls, Esq., attorney-at-law, at No. 76 and 76 1-2 Genesee street, over Sutton's drug store. His ability is undisputed, and with his character for integrity and reliability, must and will undoubtedly give him a large and steadily increasing *clientele* as the years roll by.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

General Business Interests.

THE NEW ERA IN AUBURN REAL ESTATE—A. W. LAWTON'S REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENCY—BARKER, GRISWOLD & CO.

WITHIN the past two or three years there has been noticeable a decided improvement in the real estate interests of Auburn and the Owasco lake suburbs of the city. These interests, as will be readily conceded, are not second in importance to any other topic which properly may receive due attention in a work of this character, and it is believed that this sketch will find a careful perusal and awaken a keen interest in every citizen who is alive to the welfare of this place. While there have been erected during the time mentioned above, many elegant residences on South, North, Genesee and others of the leading thoroughfares, generally speaking by the younger moneyed men of the place, there has been witnessed as well the putting into the market, followed by the sale and rapid improvement, of not a few of the old landed estates about the city, which for years had lain in a practically useless condition and thus were stumbling blocks in the way of general improvement and development. The example which has thus been set before the public at large by the enterprising and energetic leaders in this movement, has had its beneficial effects upon the many, and so it is that to-day the greatly altered appearance of many of the leading streets has been brought about, and that generally the property interests of the city were never before on a better footing. While the liberality and taste of such prominent citizens as the Searns, Osbornes, Allens, Woodruffs, and others have had their weight in setting in motion the current which has borne along the property interests of Auburn so prosperously, there have been others to whose practical efforts, directed by keen foresight, excellent judgment, and untiring energy, must be attributed justly no small credit for the greatly bettered state of things prevalent at this time. While most men seem to have been endowed by dame nature with qualifications which more or less fully fit them for the discharge of the duties of the occupation in which they are to be found seeking a livelihood, it is seldom indeed that our "common mother" has the pleasure of finding one of her sons, so well employing the talents which she gave him, and in a direction to put them, with their competent exercise, into the most wide-reaching and beneficial results to the whole community, as is the case with one concerning whom this sketch shall have more to present to the reader. About twelve years ago, A. W. Lawton returned to Auburn, after a considerable absence in the west, where he had given careful attention to the methods practiced by successful manipulators of real estate. As a young man, Mr. Lawton had been employed in the office of an old established dealer in real property of Auburn, and his added experience in the west had but served to sharpen his taste and more fully equip him for the active engagement in a cause wherein the handling and development of landed property should

be the leading features. For a time he acted with much success as a special agent for the old and widely known Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, for which corporation he still holds the agency for Cayuga County, and carries on the fourth largest business in the State outside the metropolis. A copartnership was later entered into with Wm. H. Eddy, and the firm of Lawton & Eddy, with their office over the Walley drug store, at the northwest corner of State and Genesee street, carried on for a time a large real estate and insurance business. In 1881, Mr. Lawton withdrew from this firm and took offices across the street over the Cayuga County Savings Bank. He has since been successful in building up a very large and important business as a negotiator in real estate. His work has been of undoubted value to the property interests of the city, and so of great benefit generally to the community. Aside from being merely a shrewd buyer and seller of property, Mr. Lawton is an enthusiastic believer in Auburn and its future, and of making solid and substantial improvements as rapidly as circumstances will warrant. In taking hold of a neglected property, he first assures himself that there is a possible future for it, as taking its location, cost of improvement and other important matters into account. Once decided, no amount of cold water can dash his enthusiasm. The work deemed necessary is at once undertaken. The land is cut up into lots of saleable size, streets are opened, grading is done, if needed, sidewalks are laid, sewers are constructed, and, behold, the public is invited to examine and buy if the terms suit. The result has been, that the public has seen, been suited and bought. It is the enthusiasm, the unfailing courage and untiring industry of the man, which awaken animation, inspire confidence, and ultimately effect results which at the outset seemed, if not utterly impracticable, at least highly problematical. The opening of the Gaylord property, on his own personal account, the development of the Ross property in connection with Mr. E. D. Clapp, and of the Chedell estate conjointly with the late W. M. Williams, and very lately the successful disposition of the Hardenburgh property, form striking illustrations of what can be accomplished by pluck and hard work, directed by foresight and sound judgment of property values. While Mr. Lawton has done much to improve the appearance of this city by his skillful handling and fine development of property within its borders, he has left no stone unturned in his efforts to bring to the favorable notice of his fellow-citizens and the public at large the advantages possessed by the shores of the beautiful lake lying just at the gates of the city, as sites for summer houses. Until within a very few years the charming hillside of fair Owaseo had remained almost wholly given over to the original forests, or the plow of the farmer, while upon the banks of the Seneca and Skaneateles, the pleasant cottages of the well-to-do, or stately homes of the opulent, had been builded in numbers. The last two or three years have brought a change and now the shores of Owaseo and its outlet are adorned by many elegant residences. While the old-time stately Throop mansion and the famous Sand Beach church still retain their attractiveness as objects of historical interest, the beautiful grounds and expensive homes, possessing all the taste and beauty of modern architecture, which have been reared by the Messrs. Seward, Osborne, Letchworth and others show that a new era has dawned and that great progress is yet to be made. The sincerity of Mr. Lawton's advocacy of the superior claims of Owaseo's border lands over those of other waters, is attested by the large outlay he has made in the beautiful home and its surroundings, which he has builded upon a lofty eminence overlooking this pretty lake. Among those who have built for themselves fine homes in this near-by suburb, and have persistently

labored for the development of the beauties and property advantages of the locality, Mr. Lawton was a pioneer. In the fine growth achieved thus far, and the promised further development, indicated by the fact that this season are to be built fine residences for Mr. Howard Case and others, he takes an honest pleasure and pride. While giving largely of his time to the development of the these large property interests, Mr. Lawton does not by any means neglect the general affairs of his important business. He is all the time making private sales and disposing of property for a small army of patrons. Last season his aggregate sales of real property in Auburn reached the great total of nearly a quarter of million of dollars. Auburn would be benefited by the possession of many more citizens of as untiring energy and large public spiritedness as Mr. Lawton, and a generous continuation of the public esteem and patronage is certainly richly deserved by him.

BARKER, GRISWOLD & CO.

The firm whose name heads this sketch, while in its present form of but recent establishment, consists of individuals who have for many years been connected in the capacity of proprietors or employes of the large business enterprise of which they are to-day joint owners. Until the present year, the business now conducted by Messrs. Barker, Griswold & Co., which is the largest exclusively retail clothing manufacturing concern in Auburn and vicinity, and possibly the entire State, was carried on for a considerable period under the name of F. L. Griswold & Co. The founder of the business, the late Franklin L. Griswold, in 1833 opened a small store on Genesee street east of North street, for the manufacture and sale of men's and boys' clothing. A few years later the business was removed to 89 Genesee street. About this time Mr. Griswold entered into a contract with the State authorities for the employment of a considerable number of convicts in the Prison at this point for the manufacture of cheap articles of clothing. This fact gave to the place of business the name of the "Prison Clothing Store." In time the adjective "old" was added to this designation and as the "Old Prison Clothing Store," this large and flourishing enterprise has become widely and favorably known throughout this and several neighboring counties. The store originally occupied at 89 Genesee street was about 60x22 feet. As time passed and trade increased, various additions became necessary, and the establishment is to-day, as it has been for several years past, both in point of space occupied and the amount of goods made and sold entirely at retail, the largest of its kind perhaps in the State. The store is a double one, both 89 and 87 being included. The original depth was greatly increased by an addition at the rear, making the west store 180 feet long, and the east store 140 feet. The frontage is about 45 feet. The basements of both stores are used for storage of reserve stock. At the rear of 89 is the large cutting room, 60x22 feet. In the second and third floor of the block the manufacturing department is located. About 200 persons find employment in the making of clothing for the trade of this great store. Four cutters are employed in the custom department, and the force on duty in the salesrooms consists of fourteen men. The amount expended annually for work reaches about \$30,000. During the twelve months ending with January 1st, 1884, about 20,000 yards of cloth were cut and manufactured into men's garments in the shops of Barker, Griswold & Co., for sale in the ready made department of the business. If this amount of cloth had been made into suits it would have clothed nearly 6,000 men. Manufactured as it was into overcoats, trousers, vests, coats, etc., the greater portion of which gar-

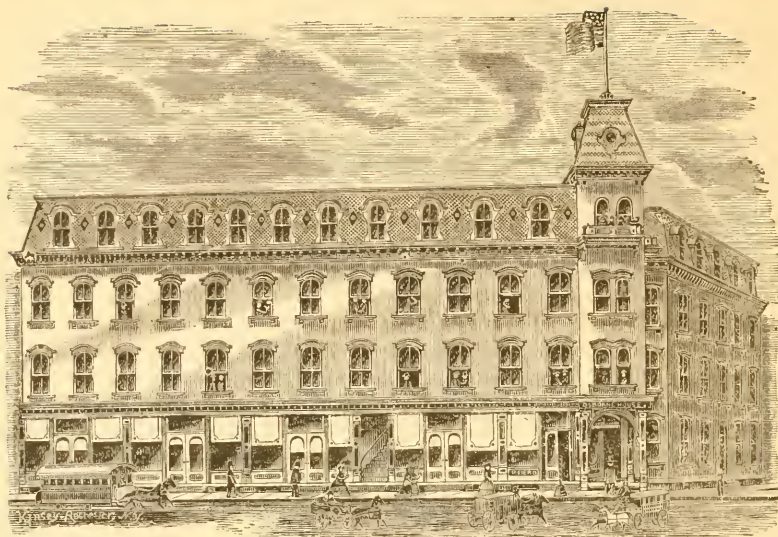
ments find a separate sale, the consumers of this outfit for a single year would be nearly 20,000. This is truly a big constituency for a solely retail house. To this large business must be added the extensive patronage of the custom department, and the important and growing trade in boys' and children's garments and furnishing goods. The total annual sales of this house approximate \$175,000, and the greater part of the business is done on a cash basis. As the public is always interested in the *personnel* of a successful business firm, it is proper to state that Mr. J. L. Barker, now the head of this fine industry, is a half-brother of F. L. Griswold, the founder. He has been connected with the enterprise for thirty-four years, and for twenty one years in the capacity of a joint owner. Mr. F. H. Griswold, a son of the late F. L. Griswold, has been connected with the business for twenty-one years, and for sixteen years has owned an interest in the enterprise. Mr. C. P. Mosher who holds the "Company" interest in the new firm, has been connected with "The Old Prison Store," for twenty years, and seven years a part owner. No enterprise with which this book has had to deal, is more firmly grounded in the popular esteem or substantially equipped for a long career of commercial prosperity than that of which a brief description has been given in this sketch. With ample capital, a widely extended and growing patronage, and directed by large experience, energy, and business sagacity, "The Old Prison Store" must continue to occupy for years to come a leading place among the important enterprises of its kind in this place and a large adjacent territory.

CHAPTER XXIX.

General Business Interests.

SKETCHES OF TWO SUCCESSFUL MEN—JOHN E. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR OF THE OSBORNE HOUSE—JAMES C. STOUT, THE CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

AS the popular proprietor of the Osborne House at Auburn, and of the Cayuga Lake Hotel at Sheldrake on Cayuga Lake, John E. Allen has become very widely known. He came to Auburn from the near-by village of Weedsport, about 1860, to enter the former well-known dry goods firm of Van Veehten & Lyon. In 1870 Mr. Allen withdrew from mercantile pursuits and entered upon his career as a landlord, by taking possession of the Atwood House at Weedsport. Although without previous experience in this line, Mr. Allen's venture proved successful, and the reputation of the Atwood House, as an excellently managed hotel, was high. About a year and half later this house was destroyed by fire. Mr. Allen's next venture as a hotel keeper was made in the following year. On May 1st, 1872, he took possession of a large hotel at Little Falls, then called the Benton House. The name was changed by him to the Girvan House, and by this title it is still designated. A large patronage was enjoyed by the Girvan House, under the proprietorship of Mr. Allen, and his reputation as a successful hotel man was well estab-



THE OSBORNE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND WATER STREETS.

lished during his stay in Little Falls, which continued until 1877, while the practical experience obtained in his two ventures thus far, supplementing many natural qualifications, was to be of great service in later more important enterprises. In 1877, Mr. Allen leaving Little Falls, returned to Auburn, after an absence of seven years, to enter upon the management of the principal hotel of the place, namely the Osborne House. This fine hotel structure had been built in 1873-4 by D. M. Osborne, the head of the great and widely known reaper and mower manufactory located here, and was named in honor of its owner. The house stands at the southwest corner of State and Water streets. Its original dimensions were 50x50 feet, with a double L running back from the center of the building to Green street, a distance of 250 feet. The structure is of brick, covered with stucco, and four stories high, with French roof. Mr. Allen, on taking charge of this hotel, succeeded Benjamin Ashby, an old and widely known hotel keeper, the former proprietor at different periods, of the old Auburn, American, and Exchange hotels in this city. Mr. Ashby had been in charge of the Osborne House from the time of its erection until Mr. Allen's advent in this city. With the proprietorship of Mr. Allen came an era of steady improvement of the building and development of the patronage of the house. In 1878 the original size of the house was greatly enlarged by the building of an extension on State street, 100 feet long, and of equal height with the other portion of the house. No further addition has since been required to the building, the extension just described having given the house a total of 130 fine rooms, with a capacity of 250 guests, but scarcely a year has gone by without witnessing fine improvements in the appointment and furnishing of the house. While the house throughout is exceedingly comfortable, the rooms being large, well lighted and ventilated and neatly furnished, and the halls large and airy, in certain particulars the Osborne House equals, if not excels, any hotel in the State, outside of the metropolis. The dining hall, a fine apartment 125x40 feet, is

a model of elegant tastefulness and unique adornment. On its walls are a number of beautifully mounted deer heads and finely prepared natural game pieces. The total seating capacity of the hall, which can be made into two rooms, is 150 guests, this being the number who were seated at the fine banquet given by Mayor Wheeler to the members of the military company known as the Wheeler Rifles and their guests, on the occasion of the completion of the decoration of this attractive room, January 1st, 1883. In 1883 the fine office, reading room, and private business room of Mr. Allen, were handsomely ceiled and finished in hard wood. The billiard room and wine café have the present year been in the hands of the decorators and it is not too much to say that both apartments are exceedingly attractive in all their appointments; the wine café with its gold and silver adorned ceiling, beautiful bar appointments, and floral decorations, being one of the most handsomely fitted rooms for similar use in the country. Among the recent important improvements of the house are the introduction of a fine steam heating apparatus, the electric light, and the fitting up of a second room for use as a billiard parlor. From these statements it will be seen that the Osborne is kept abreast of the times in all the attributes of a first-class metropolitan house. In carrying on this fine hotel the services of about forty persons are made use of by Mr. Allen. In addition to the management in such a successful manner of so excellent a house as the Osborne, Mr. Allen has greatly added to his popularity and wide acquaintance with the public by another enterprise. In the summer of 1883 he became the proprietor of the hotel and lake resort at Sheldrake-on-Cayuga, which had been opened three years previously, but had never become at all noted or largely patronized. With characteristic energy, Mr. Allen, soon after taking charge of this house caused it to be considerably increased in size and in his hands the place was carried on very successfully and with great satisfaction to the public for six seasons. This season the genial host of the Osborne, who has been wont for the past six summers to preside over the affairs of this charming Sheldrake resort, will be missed from that spot by his numerous former guests and admiring friends. An engagement has been entered into by Mr. Allen to conduct the summer hotel at Long Point, on the west shore of Seneca Lake, about sixteen miles from Geneva. This is a very delightful resort, possessing many points of attractiveness which are superior to those of Sheldrake. The hotel at Long Point is owned by Samuel K. Nester, a wealthy maltster of Geneva, N. Y., and an officer of the Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company. This hotel was built in the spring of 1882, and opened to the public a few months later. The location of the house is a charming one. The point upon which the hotel is erected, extends into the lake many hundreds of feet from the mouth of a pleasant wooded valley. The surface of the point is very level, and delightful walks are to be enjoyed among the fine shade trees and along the pretty stream which runs through the property. The beach at either side of the point is clean and pebbly and the water of Seneca Lake is as pure as any in the world. The grounds contain a large summer pavilion for the use of transient guests. The hotel is a large three-story structure with slated roof and is of unique architecture. Its interior appointments are very complete and inviting, and the place is in all respects one of the most attractive in the State. The season at Long Point will open about June 15th. A fine orchestra of six pieces, under the direction of Prof. Schieft, of Auburn, will be in attendance throughout the season. The performance of this orchestra formed a very delightful feature of the enjoyments to be had by the visitors to the Cayuga Lake House, and that they will prove highly attractive at Long Point is not to be doubted. The grounds at Long Point are to be

illuminated by the Thomson-Houston electric light this season, and no pains or expense will be spared to make a visit to this charming spot both profitable and enjoyable. Mr. Allen will have in his employ, all told, not less than 100 people, in the several branches of his business. The high standing in the confidence and esteem of the public which is enjoyed by Mr. Allen has been won by an honest and earnest endeavor to cater to his patrons in a thorough and satisfactory manner. He is in every sense of the word a first-class hotel man, and the best wishes of a widespread and fast growing constituency of former and present guests will wish him the fullest measure of success in his new and larger business enterprises.

JAMES C. STOUT.

The responsibility resting upon the one to whom the work of erecting a large and fine public building or an imposing private residence is committed, is admittedly important, and the satisfactory discharge of the duties arising from a trust of the kind argues the possession of brains and executive force in no small measure by the successful contractor. It is to a short outline of the career and achievements of a man of this stamp that this article will be devoted. In 1869, J. C. Stout, a young man who had mastered the practical details of the trade of carpenter and joiner, established himself in this city in the business of contractor and builder. The thorough manner in which the work committed to him was executed in every instance, soon won for him the highest public confidence, and from receiving orders for the building of small and unimportant structures, he very soon entered upon contracts for the erection of many of the finest buildings which Auburn possesses. Among these structures was foremost of all, the State Armory, located on the north side of Water street, erected in 1872. A complete description of this fine building will be found in another part of this work. The prestige secured by Mr. Stout through the admirable manner in which this large undertaking was brought to a successful termination, has remained with him and greatly aided him in securing desirable and important contracts. A complete list of the many admirable buildings which have been constructed by Mr. Stout would require more space than is available at this time. A few of the more important are included among the houses of George Barber on West Genesee street, James Kerr on State street, the buildings of the Auburn Manufacturing Works on Clark street, the Button factory on Logan street, the D. M. Osborne rolling mills and malleable iron works, the residences of J. H. Woodruff, F. P. Taber and G. W. Allen on South street, the Osborne block on Genesee street, the Wheeler block on William street, the residences of the Messrs. Alley on North street, and the State street extension of the Osborne House. Mr. Stout has now in hand the work of constructing an extension to St. Peter's church, and has recently completed the new Sunday School for the Methodist church on South street, and now has in course of erection the First Baptist church on West Genesee street. In the neighboring village of Skaneateles, exist evidences of the thorough work of Mr. Stout in the elegant residences of J. C. Willetts of that place, and D. C. Robbins, of New York, a peculiarity of the residence of Mr. Robbins being that it is built entirely of wood, no plaster entering into its construction.

In 1876 Mr. Stout took possession of the large brick building at the junction of Water and Dill streets, where a great part of the woodwork for the buildings he has constructed is manufactured. Recently the four story brick building adjoin-

ing that all along occupied by Mr. Stout, was vacated by the Phoenix Button Co. This also has been leased by Mr. Stout, and cabinet making on a considerable scale has been added to his former business. Stair work, doors, blinds, mantles, and other wood work requiring large skill and experience for its successful manufacture is produced. Orders for stair work, veneered doors, mantles, side-boards, and all kinds of interior wood-work will be promptly and satisfactorily executed and shipped to any point.

The extent of the business carried on by Mr. Stout will become apparent from the statement that he employs throughout the summer months about eighty men, and in the winter about fifty men. His monthly pay-roll to mechanics alone will reach about \$4,000. The fine reputation and extensive business which Mr. Stout has secured have been gained by his thorough reliability and enterprise. In achieving a business success, he has given to this handsome city many admirable structures which are a credit to his skill and taste, and add very much to the beauty of the place in which they exist. Further and growing usefulness and popularity are to be enjoyed by this worthy citizen.

CHAPTER XXX.

General Business Interests.

WATSON, COX & CO. — WEEKS, COSSUM & CO. — TEN EYCK & CO. —
C. A. PORTER — L. MARSHALL.

THE opportunities presented the shrewd operator for rapidly making money through the fluctuation of stocks sold in open market, make stock speculation a favorite business with many people. It possesses a peculiar fascination for those having money to invest, and the fortunes that have been made by many well-known people serve to increase not only the number of those engaging in it as a business, but those indulging in it as a pastime. Although speculation has been indulged in, more or less, in the smaller cities and towns for years, operations have necessarily been limited, through lack of facilities for keeping trace of the constantly changing market, which places the operator at a disadvantage; and large transactions have been confined principally to New York and the other cities in which are located regular exchanges. Of late years, however, the amount of business going from the smaller places has caused men of foresight and enterprise to open offices for the transaction of the business at home, and the ranks of the speculators have consequently received large accessions. Here in Auburn speculators enjoy facilities that are equalled by few of the smaller cities and surpassed by few of the larger ones even. The office of Watson, Cox & Co., the commission stock brokers at No. 82 Genesee street, is not only connected with New York by private wire, but Mr. Townsend Cox, of the firm, is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, thus giving to their patrons the same advantages they would enjoy were they in New York and on Wall street themselves. All

properties dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange, local stocks and mining stocks, are bought and sold on commission by Watson, Cox & Co., who are constantly receiving quotations and sending orders by their private wire. This business was established by the firm, July 28, 1879, under the Auburn Savings Bank, but their largely increased business, as well as a desire for a more prominent location, caused them, two years ago, to remove to the commodious quarters now occupied, where every facility and convenience is offered their patrons that could be desired. The members of the firm are G. W. Watson, Townsend Cox and B. Ashby. Messrs. Watson and Ashby, who are both natives of Auburn, well and favorably known, also conduct, under the firm name of Watson & Co., a general banking and insurance business, in the same building, while Mr. Cox resides in New York city. From the start, this house has been successful in business and has steadily risen in public esteem until now it is acknowledged to be one of the most responsible brokerage houses in Central New York. Liberal, far-seeing and enterprising gentlemen, they have won success in their business here by deserving it, and their future career is certainly filled with as bright promises.

WEEKS, COSSUM & CO.

In March, 1881, Forrest G. Weeks and Frederic Cossum entered into partnership in the wholesale and retail paper trade in all its branches. They believed they saw in Auburn an opening for such a house, and that their belief was well founded is proven by the success that has attended the institution from its infancy. In the spring of 1883, Mr. M. S. Cuykendall joined the two former partners, and the style of the firm was then changed to that of Weeks, Cossum & Co. When the firm was first organized, they were located at No. 21 Market street; in 1882 they built the building they now occupy, which is a three-story brick block, 22 feet wide by 60 feet in depth, and is located at 22 Market street. The ground floor is occupied by their retail store and office, and the line of goods carried in this department is complete in every particular, excepting that of library books, which they do not handle. In blank books of every description, twine, pads, notions, etc., their store is well filled. The wholesale department is doing a thriving business. They have constantly on the road two or more traveling agents, who look after the firm's interests throughout the States of New York and Pennsylvania. This is the only house of its kind in Auburn; and it required some superior advantage at the outset, in order to cope with established houses at other points. This firm had these advantages in the shape of being their own manufacturers, having three large paper mills at Skaneateles, one at Manlius, and another at Fulton, where they manufacture all grades of print and other papers. The railroad facilities at Auburn being as good as could be desired, and selling papers of their own make principally, placed them in a position where they could successfully compete with any and all other houses, both as to price paid, quality of paper given, and time of delivery. They of course hoped to receive a share of the public's patronage, but did not anticipate that in two or three short years the amount of trade they now enjoy could possibly be brought about. It is much beyond their expectations. Each member of the firm is a thorough business man, and fully understands the business they are engaged in, (the paper trade being one in which only experienced men can hope to be successful, because of so much competition,) and it is safe to say that in a few years this firm will be in the lead of all paper dealers in this section of the country, in fact they are now supplying the major portion of the newspapers throughout the State with their "print."



TEN EYCK & CO.

In 1868, Mr. James H. Ten Eyck conceived the idea of reproducing common photographs into larger sizes for framing. He was one of the first to enter this business, and to test it before investing any large amount of capital he made arrangements with an experienced photographer to do the work, while he proceeded to canvass for orders. Success was almost instantaneous, and when the summer of 1869 had arrived, it was found necessary to take in a partner, who came in the person of Mr. William S. Ten Eyck, a brother. Two years later, their father, George H., entered the firm. In 1881, the brother, William S., died, and the business has since been conducted by the remaining partners. This business has constantly and steadily increased at such a rate that to-day the firm is giving employment to over 40 experienced artists. Aside from these 40 or more persons here engaged with Messrs. Ten Eyck & Co., they have hundreds of agents throughout the country. Their trade even extends very extensively throughout Mexico. The work turned out by this house will annually amount to about \$70,000. The elegant building occupied by the firm is 25 feet front, 115 feet deep, and is situated in the heart of the city, at 108 Genesee street, adjoining the First National Bank building. They occupy the third and fourth floors of the building, and the third floor over the bank. Having a very large western trade, a Chicago branch was established some years ago, in the fine building located at the corner of State and Washington streets.

C. A. PORTER.

The State street lumber yard of C. A. Porter is comparatively a new business concern. It was opened by Mr. Ten Eyck De Puy, of Rochester, N. Y., in January, 1881, and was transferred to the present proprietor in July, 1882. Mr. Porter has had an experience of 14 years in all branches of the lumber trade, having been in the employ of Mr. De Puy for eight years, and for several years superintendent of that gentleman's immense saw mills in Canada; he has also been an extensive inspector of pine lumber and timber for the Canadian and American markets. This experience has so acquainted him with these branches of the business that he is enabled to give special attention to furnishing pine bill timber of the best quality for railroad bridges and trestles. Mr. Porter also passed about four years in the lumber business in Pennsylvania, and has special facilities for furnishing Pennsylvanian hemlock of the best quality at wholesale and retail. He has contracts with some of the largest mills in that state, and has such favorable rates

for freight, that he has been able to sell at wholesale to dealers all along the line of the N. Y. C. R. R., in fact he has sold to some of the largest wholesale lumber dealers in Syracuse, within the past six months, nearly one-half million feet. He is also working up a good trade in white wood, which he furnishes both in squares for turning piazza posts, &c., and in thin stuff for carriage bodies and panels and house furnishings, for which purposes it is unexcelled by any other wood. He finds, too, that his local sales have nearly doubled his expectations. This speaks well for the energy and push of a young man, who, coming here only one and one-half years ago, has been able to work up such a trade in this section in so short a time. He is a man who does just as he agrees every time, and is at all times on the alert for business. He strives to satisfy his patrons in every respect. The success met with by Mr. Porter, during his first year's business in Auburn, must be very gratifying.

L. MARSHALL.

The city of Auburn gives many examples of the legitimate and healthy growth of business houses from small beginnings, and among them there are none brighter than the very successful and growing store of L. Marshall, dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods at 24 State street, corner of Dill. This house was established in 1871, when Mr. Marshall, who for several years had been clerking in the city, opened, on his own account, a small business at No. 115 Genesee street, where he occupied one quarter of the store room of H. & D. Strauss. Having learned the business thoroughly, and applying himself to the advancement of his business, he was very successful. In 1874 his business had outgrown the narrow quarters, and securing the store room at No. 34 State street, he removed there and laid in a larger stock of goods. On the first of May, 1884, he moved into the large and handsome storeroom now occupied in the old armory building, which was finely fitted up for him, and which he has fully stocked with a large line of the best ready made clothing, making a specialty of "Rochester clothing," hats, caps, collars, cuffs, neckwear and hosiery. He has also a department devoted to children's clothing, of which he carries a very fine stock. One year ago Mr. Marshall adopted the one price system, which has proved highly satisfactory alike to proprietor and customers. Having a thorough knowledge of his business in every branch, he is fully prepared to satisfy the most careful buyer.

CHAPTER XXXI.

General Business Interests.

LYON, ELLIOTT & BLOOM — WARD & TOMPKINS — W. J. SUTTON —
THREE WELL KNOWN GENESEE STREET HOUSES.

SOME one with an inquiring turn of mind, and a taste for statistical research, has gathered together with infinite pains a series of figures which show, presumably with considerable accuracy, the average terms of duration of mercantile ventures in the several leading branches of trade. While the writer has not at hand these tables, wherewith to fortify the statement, the opinion is

ventured that out of a hundred stores which might be opened in any single year for the sale of dry goods, not more than ten would be found a decade later to be in the hands of the original proprietors, and in a great many instances the venture would be found to have proved a total failure. The history of the dry goods trade, as represented by the experience of the several firms which have been in that branch of business here during the last twelve years, seems to bear out these conclusions. It is a singular fact that the widely known and largely successful firm of dry goods merchants, whose name heads this sketch, is the only one in existence here to-day, who were doing business in Auburn at the time of their establishment in 1872. Further than that, it is stated to be a fact that outside of the firm mentioned, there is not an individual associated with a dry goods house here, in the capacity of owner or joint owner, who was at that time engaged in the trade here. Any one who has returned after an absence of several years to a city or village with which he was formerly familiar, has noticed in a general way the many changes which have thus quickly taken place in the business establishments and the firms by whom they were formerly carried on. Facts like those cited above, bring to the mind with great force and directness the fact that there are unceasing changes in all the affairs of life and that business ventures, even when made under the most favorable auspices, are extremely hazardous. Looking at matters in this light, the public does only an act of justice to accord high credit to those who have successfully met all competition, discounted disaster, and by force of business capacity, fair dealing and strictest reliability have compelled large mercantile success, and placed their enterprises upon a secure financial basis. On the first of February, 1872, the firm of Lyon, Elliott & Bloom was organized. Lewis E. Lyon, the leading member, had been since 1866 connected with the large firm of Simons Brothers & Co., of Boston, and for some years was the junior partner in the concern. The business of this house was the manufacturing and importing for sale to jobbers exclusively, of men's furnishing goods. In 1862 Mr. Lyon had come to Auburn as a boy to clerk in the store of H. Woodruff. Four years later he moved to Boston, and after an absence of six years he returned to this city to enter upon what has proved a highly successful mercantile career. George W. Elliott, prior to his entering into the partnership with which he is now connected, had been a member successively of the firms of Vail & Elliott, and Smith & Elliott, by whom the sale of dry goods had been carried on in this city for a number of years. The third member of this firm, Richard H. Bloom, also brought to this venture a considerable experience, having been formerly for some time a member of the firm of Startwell, Hollister & Co. Thus thoroughly equipped in the matter of large mercantile experience, Messrs. Lyon, Elliott & Bloom secured the fine store at 85 Genesee street, and at the time stated above began business. A large patronage was rapidly acquired and their store has for a number of years been generally recognized as the leading one of its kind in this city and vicinity. While other concerns have gone to the wall, this enterprise has been pushed steadily forward, and the volume of trade increased year by year is very large indeed. The stock carried is very large and complete, embracing a full line of staple and fancy dry goods, cloaks and shawls. This firm have the sole agency for the sale of the famous Excelsior brand of woolen yarns, and are exclusive jobbers of the celebrated Auburn Woolen Mills remnants and pattern pieces of cloths and cassimeres. The main salesroom of this establishment is 140x25 feet. Besides this floor, the basement and a portion of another floor are occupied. In the employ of the firm there are 30 persons. Several traveling

salesmen are kept on the road, and a considerable wholesale business is transacted. The fine business success which has been achieved for their enterprise by the Messrs. Lyon, Elliott & Bloom, stamps them as merchants of large energy, sagacity and resources. They have won for themselves well deserved pecuniary success and established a business which seems possessed of all the elements necessary to secure for it a long career of usefulness and large prosperity.

WARD & TOMPKINS

Among the many very attractive and ably managed mercantile establishments which grace Genesee street, the main thoroughfare of Auburn, the writer has inspected none which more thoroughly merits special description in this little volume than the large and admirably stocked carpet store of Messrs. Ward & Tompkins, which is located at No. 77. This important enterprise, which is to-day the largest and most prosperous exclusive carpet and upholstering goods establishment in this portion of the State, has grown in less than five years from a small beginning made by Mr. W. S. Ward. This enterprising gentleman in 1879 opened a small stock of carpets, mattings, etc., in a store about 20x30 feet, situated at the corner of Genesee and William streets. The business proved successful immediately, and in 1880 Mr. F. B. Tompkins entered into a copartnership with Mr. Ward, under the present firm name, the store at No. 77 Genesee street was secured, the stock largely increased and a rapid growth of the enterprise has resulted. The main floor of the establishment of Messrs. Ward & Tompkins is a fine salesroom, 160 feet deep and 20 feet in width. In this department is kept the large and finely selected carpet stock, which embraces all grades of goods, from cheap ingrains to the best axminsters, the most expensive moquettes, body brussels, etc. The large basement salesroom contains the oil cloths, mattings, etc. The second floor of the building, which is readily accessible from the main floor by a broad and easy stairway ascending from the centre of the store, contains the department devoted to upholstering goods and curtains. The arrangement of the large and varied stock in this department is very tasteful and attractive. Here one may find a very varied line of wares, from the cheapest kind of curtain to the richest embroidered lace and tapestry. When fully stocked, this fine store carries goods to the aggregate value of \$50,000. Six salesmen are employed in the several branches. The yearly sales amount to \$100,000. The rapid growth of the fine business conducted by Messrs. Ward & Tompkins indicates the fact that there existed here a pressing demand for a well-conducted store of the kind, and also demonstrates the possession of large business capacity and a special fitness for the business on the part of the gentlemen who have thus quickly gained for themselves and their venture wide public recognition and material success. The store of Messrs. Ward & Tompkins does high credit to Auburn, and justly ranks among the leading successful mercantile concerns of this fine city.

WILLIAM J. SUTTON.

A very familiar name among the business men who have occupied the stores on Genesee street for upwards of twenty-five years, and indeed one which through the enterprise and business sagacity of its possessor has become widely and favorably known in this whole community, is that which prefaces this sketch. William J. Sutton, after a practical experience of six years, beginning in 1854 in the old and favorably known drug house of John L. Thompson, Sons & Co., at Troy,

came in June, 1860, to this city. On June 29, 1860, he succeeded by purchase to the drug business of Dr. David L. Dodge, which was then being carried on at 99 Genesee street. This business had been conducted prior to Dr. Dodge's proprietorship, by George D. Wells. Associated nearly two years with Mr. Sutton at the outset was P. W. Rhodes. In 1861 the drug and medicine business of H. G. Fowler, located in a store which occupied the site of the Auburn Savings Bank, corner of South and Genesee streets, was purchased by Sutton & Rhodes. The firm conducted both stores until the spring of 1862, when a division occurred, Mr. Sutton continuing the store at 99 Genesee street, and Mr. Rhodes assuming charge of the business purchased of Mr. Fowler. The venture of Mr. Rhodes proving unsuccessful, the Fowler stock was sometime afterwards purchased for sixty cents on the dollar by Mr. Sutton and combined with his stock at 107 Genesee street, to which place his business had been previously removed. An interesting fact in the business history of Auburn is recalled by a "relic" now in the possession of Mr. Sutton. This is nothing less than a fractional currency check, bearing date November 1st, 1862. At that time silver having become very scarce, Mr. Sutton conceived the idea of having printed and issued fractional currency checks to the amount of \$1,000. This was the first issue of the kind made in this place. These checks were quite generally made use of by merchants throughout the city. After a time, similar checks were issued by Augustus Howland, President of the Auburn City Bank. Mr. Sutton then notified the public that he would redeem his checks with those of the City Bank. Only a very few of them, however, were ever presented for such redemption. In 1865 Mr. Sutton removed his prosperous business to No. 107 Genesee street, after having expended a considerable sum in the refitting of the store. An innovation made at this time was the introduction of a marble floor, which was the first put into a business place in Auburn. Mr. Sutton continued to occupy No. 107, where he enjoyed a large and successful patronage, until the property changed hands in 1878. On May 1st of that year, he leased and took possession of the admirably located and attractive store at the southwest corner of Genesee and South streets, where his business is now located. A large and varied stock is carried in this store, which is a model of neatness and attractive arrangement, and is withal one of the most popularly conducted business enterprises of the city in which it is located, a position which has been honestly won by a worthy career extending through nearly a quarter of a century.

CHAPTER XXXII.

General Business Interests.

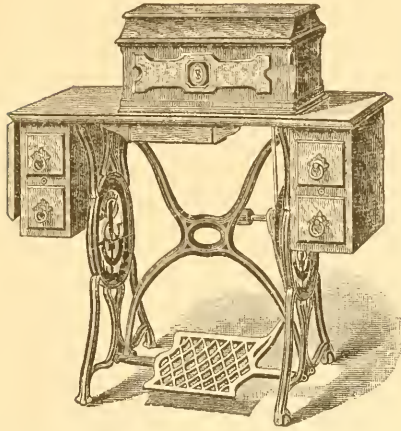
INGALLS & CO. — THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO. — THE AUBURN
COPYING CO. — FREDERICK ALLEN.

THE rapid growth into public favor of the large boot and shoe store located at No. 18 North street, is due to the sagacity and enterprise shown in its management, as well as the bargains offered to the people. In 1876, Messrs. Ingalls & Co., of Boston and Syracuse, who are large buyers of bankrupt stocks of boots and shoes, opened this branch of their extensive business and

placed in charge of it Mr. Albert Van Tassel. He conducted the business for a time, and the plan on which it was operated being a novel one, a large trade was immediately secured. Mr. A. Robinson succeeded Mr. Van Tassel and was in turn succeeded by John Dickinson. Mr. L. W. Knight succeeded him in October, 1883. The trade, which had somewhat fallen off previous to Mr. Knight becoming manager, has increased under his skillful management, and the house is fast regaining the place in public favor once held by it. This store is but one of thirteen similar establishments founded by Messrs. Ingalls & Co., and in successful operation at this time, of which nine are located in this State—in the following places: Troy, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Elmira, Rochester, Watertown, Albion and Medina. This large and successful business was founded in Syracuse in 1874, when Mr. Ingalls purchased a large stock of goods at bankrupt sale. Not attempting to put them on the market in the usual retail way, he gave the people the benefit of the low price at which they were purchased, by opening a store and marking the stock as bankrupt, with prices accordingly. The success was phenomenal, and taking advantage of the knowledge thus gained, the firm of Ingalls & Co. was formed and the business which has since gained such gigantic proportions was begun. Messrs. G. W. Ingalls and S. B. Thing, both natives of Boston, composed the firm, Mr. Ingalls having charge of the western trade with headquarters at Syracuse, and Mr. Thing the eastern trade with central office at Boston. Buying as they do, they are enabled to offer such bargains as could be secured in no other way. And that the people appreciate this, needs but to point to the successful condition of the different branches. Mr. L. W. Knight, the manager of the Auburn house, is a courteous and active business man, and one who cannot but add to the prestige already gained.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.

The crude and unsatisfactory manner in which the first sewing machines were placed on the market is still fresh in the minds of the people. In fact, many of the new companies that have sprung into existence during the past decade are still pursuing this plan of disposing of their manufactures. The machine made, it becomes necessary to sell it, and that plan by which it can soonest be placed in the consumer's hands with the least risk and cost to the manufacturer, was the one adopted. This led to the selling at large discounts to agents, they in turn selling to the consumer, and in this manner all connection between the producer and consumer was severed, the responsibility of the former for their machines being limited to the time in which the machine was in their own hands. The abuses arising from this method of conducting the business increased so rapidly that the Singer Company, the great pioneers in the field for public favor, determined that so far as their trade was concerned at least, it must cease. This led to the establishment by them of general and sub-agencies through which the people were enabled to deal directly with the company, every machine being guaranteed and the company being responsible for its guarantee—not the agent. And to this very liberal method of dealing with its patrons, in connection with the fact that the Singer is one of the most durable and desirable machines on the market, is due the splendid success of the Singer Manufacturing Company. The high-arm oscillating shuttle machine, introduced to the trade by the Singer Company in 1881, soon compelled the acknowledgment that without a doubt it was the easiest and fastest running, as well as the least noisy lock-stitch sewing machine made, and largely increased the reputation of this old company. These machines have been intro-



duced into the shoe factories of Auburn, and are not only giving entire satisfaction, but with the hundreds of others sold in this neighborhood for family use, are making new friends and sales every day. Every wearing part is made with conical bearing, thus allowing all lost motion to be taken up, and in every other detail the New Singer is up to the highest standard of sewing machine manufacture. Taking all its points of excellence into consideration, it is without doubt the coming machine, and the fact that 2,200 sewing machines were manufactured each day during the past season by the Singer Manufacturing Co., attests the high estimation in which the Singers are held by the public. The Auburn branch of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, at No. 126 Genesee street, is headquarters for Cayuga County, and is managed by Mr. Cornelius B. Alliger, a gentleman well known to the people of this county, and one whom this company was very fortunate in securing as their representative here. A courteous and affable gentleman, it is a pleasure to at call the office over which he presides and examine the large line of sewing machines on exhibition or purchase the needles or repairs required, for not only is a full stock of everything pertaining to the sewing machine kept on hand, but the visit is made memorable by the polite treatment received at his hands. From six to ten men, with horses and wagons, are employed as sub-agents, for placing machines throughout the county under Mr. Alliger's supervision, and it is doubtless owing to his wise management that the business of the Singer Company has increased so largely in this county during the past five years. Mr. Alliger was engaged as a keeper in the Auburn prison from 1873 until 1875, when he devoted his attention to the sale of sewing machines of the Davis pattern, but in 1879 he was offered his present position, and accepting it, has given not only satisfaction to his company but to the people of Cayuga County as well, and each succeeding year will doubtless show a large increase in the sales while the Auburn branch of this great company is under his control.

THE AUBURN COPYING CO.

This house is located at Nos. 85 and 87 Genesee street, and is in charge of Mr. C. S. Hutchins, who has had an experience in the photograph business of many years—35 years ago having been a maker of ambrotypes at his old home, Augusta,

Maine. About nine years ago this company, then under the management of C. S. and E. K. Hutchins, commenced business in a small way, which soon grew to large proportions. About two years later, Mr. C. S. Hutchins assumed entire charge of the concern, and the affairs of the company have steadily and surely been benefited each year through his able and practical management. About the time that this gentleman took the house, they moved into the quarters they now occupy, where they have a capacity for printing from 225 to 300 portraits per day. In the matter of fine reproducing instruments or cameras, this company have just added something necessary for producing certain classes of work which has heretofore required two or even three enlargements before the desired size could be reached—that of the smallest miniature pictures. This house has several of the very latest patented six-foot double bellows cameras, with which they can reproduce a picture the size of a pin-head to any desired size at its first enlargement. Their facilities throughout are ample, and enable them to guarantee their work in every manner. Their artists are among the best in the country, being selected with the greatest care by Mr. Hutchins. Their business extends over the entire country, and quite extensively through the British provinces and Cuba. Mr. Hutchins gives his personal attention to all the details, and is in every way a successful manager. The principal claim made by him is “that their long experience in the business, and ample facilities at command enable them to produce with ease and certainty, faithful and accurate likenesses, finished in the most pleasing and artistic manner, at prices much lower than those of many establishments whose work is far inferior.”

FREDERICK ALLEN.

The large trade now enjoyed by Mr. Allen at his handsome and convenient store at No. 110 Genesee street, is the outgrowth of a small business established in 1859, at No. 67 Genesee street on the corner of North street. The business was continued here, increasing from year to year, until 1876, when the present place being for rent it was secured and Mr. Allen's stock removed to it. The store room occupied is filled up with handsome cases, filled with a fine selection of fancy goods, Foley's gold pens, and mathematical instruments. A full line of blank books, school and miscellaneous books, are to be found on his shelves, also all the best manufactures of inks and writing fluids.

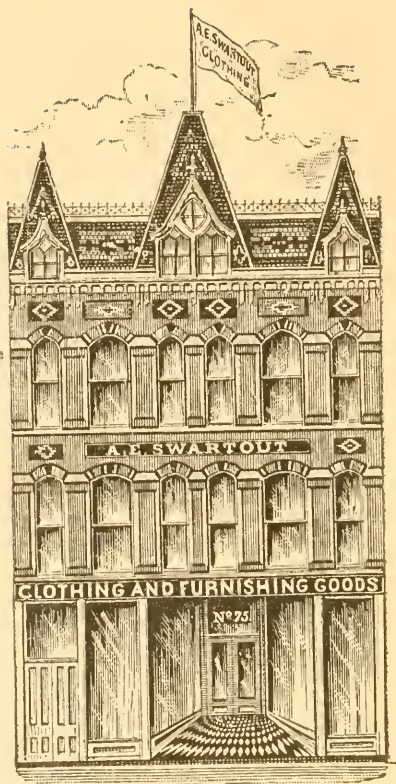
A large and well selected circulating library is connected with the store, which, conducted as it is, has proved highly successful and satisfactory, both to the proprietor and its patrons. Mr. Allen has conducted his store on principles that to be economical and obliging is to be successful, and the large and lucrative business now conducted by him, fully illustrates the truth of it. Mr. Allen is widely known as one of Auburn's active business men, and all objects having for its aim the city's good receive from him a hearty co-operation.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

General Business Interests.

A. E. SWARTOUT—JOHN W. RICE—ALEX. McCREA—HENRY D. BARTO—FOUR WIDELY-KNOWN BUSINESS MEN.

IT will be readily conceded by the impartial reader of this work that the large success which has been gained in less than a decade by A. E. Swartout, proprietor of the elegant and splendidly stocked clothing establishment at 75 Genesee street, entitles that gentleman to a prominent position in the ranks of the leading business representatives of this fine city. Coming here from Utica, in the fall of 1875, Mr. Swartout, then not having attained his majority, leased and put a small stock of ready made clothing into the store at No. 123 Genesee street. By fair dealing, and the exhibition from the outset of great enterprise and business shrewdness, qualities for which he has become noted in Cayuga County, the young merchant soon established himself and his venture in the popular esteem, and a good patronage resulted. Two years later his trade had outgrown the limited quarters at No. 123, and in 1877 the business was removed to 63 Genesee, the main floor, at first, only being made use of. Later, the second floor was secured and a fine line of boys' and children's clothing was put into that part of the store. Trade continuing to develop, a more commodious store became necessary. Accordingly in April, 1883, the very desirable business stand in the handsome building at 75 Genesee street was taken possession of. This fine store, which is 150 feet deep, with a frontage of 30 feet, had previously been through-out refitted and elegantly decorated at large expense by Mr. Swartout. His stock was considerably increased, notably in the finer line of gentlemen's clothing and a complete stock of furnishing goods. Upon reopening his business at this place, Mr. Swartout had the pleasure of displaying to the public what was then, and still remains, one of the finest appointed clothing establishments in the State. From the beautiful full length plate windows, filled with a frequently changing and highly attractive display of fine wares, to the admirably arranged and largely stocked boys' and children's department at the rear of the large sales room, everything is handsome, neat and in perfect order. The average stock carried is about \$25,000, but this figure is of course considerably increased as the trade requires. Mr. Swartout's taste and judgment in the selection of goods are widely known and need no comment. Upon his counters are to be found all the novelties and leading staple wares known to the trade. To be clad in garments from this fine establishment is always to be well dressed, and at the most satisfactory terms. In the employ of this popular merchant are a corps of efficient and courteous salesmen, each of whom has a host of friends and patrons. Thus in the selection of his assistants, Mr. Swartout is equally as sagacious and fortunate as in conducting the other affairs of his business. In addition to the large sales-room, of which a general description has been given, the entire basement is occu-



SWARTOUT'S CLOTHING STORE.

pied by reserve stock in packages. No stone is left unturned by this enterprising merchant in making the public familiar with his business, its location, and large resources. An attractive monthly paper is issued by him and widely circulated. He is a generous patron of the public prints, and of all projects that are for the general welfare and interest of the community. The handsome front of his beautiful store, and the name of its popular proprietor have become widely familiar in this section, and the result is a constantly growing trade, and secure commercial footing. Success thus honestly won is richly deserved, and best of all, has the largest prospects of permanence, because based on the confidence and esteem of the public at large.

JOHN W. RICE.

The dry goods business situated at No. 103 Genesee street, of which John W. Rice, as the successor of Sartwell, Ford & Rice, is now the sole proprietor, is unquestionably the oldest established enterprise of the kind now in existence in Auburn. The building in which the store is located, was erected in 1836 by the late J. H. Chedell. As soon as completed it was taken possession of and opened as a dry goods store by the venerable Harmon Woodruff, who is one of the

few old time merchants of Auburn, still surviving. After an occupancy of the premises of about five years, Mr. Woodruff was succeeded by Murphy & Orton. This firm in turn gave place to Goss & Sartwell. Mr. Goss, engaging in other important enterprises, soon withdrew from the business, and in 1868 the firm became Sartwell, Hollister & Co. Some years prior to this date, the handling of rubbers, on a small scale, was begun by Messrs. Sartwell & Hollister, in the basement of the building in which was located the dry goods business to which this sketch is devoted. This enterprise developing rapidly, it was subsequently removed to a building on State street, in which place in 1866, the manufacture of boots and shoes was entered upon by a firm composed of H. J. Sartwell, Wadsworth Hollister, D. M. Hough and E. G. Miles. This enterprise and the wholesale rubber business as well, were transferred later to a large building at 2 and 4 Genesee street. By the withdrawal from the original firm of boot and shoe manufacturers of Messrs. Miles and Hollister, the firm name became Sartwell, Hough & Co. In 1880 the boot and shoe manufactory was removed to Rochester, the firm operating the business being Sartwell, Hough & Ford, the latter gentleman being a nephew of H. J. Sartwell. In 1881, Mr. Sartwell died and the business passed then into the hands of Hough & Ford. Up to the time of Mr. Sartwell's death the rubber business had continued to be operated by the firm of Sartwell & Hollister, the associates of Mr. Sartwell being Messrs. H. D. Noble and A. N. Hollister, nephews of Wadsworth Hollister, the former partner of Mr. Sartwell. After the death of Mr. Sartwell, the firm became Hollister & Noble, and by these gentlemen this important enterprise has since been successfully operated. The history of this business has been given somewhat in detail, as it had its origin in the original enterprise begun at 103 Genesee street, and may properly be regarded as an outgrowth of the old established but still highly prosperous business, still located at that place, to the tracing of the more recent events in whose history the reader's attention is now invited. Following the proprietorship of Sartwell, Hollister & Co. came that of Sartwell, Ford & Rice. This firm was dissolved in 1874 by the retirement of Sartwell, and in 1880 Mr. Ford removed to Rochester, leaving the business in the hands of the present owner, Mr. John W. Rice. This gentleman came to Auburn from Buffalo in 1872 to enter the firm of Sartwell, Ford & Rice, and he has proved a worthy successor of the many prominent and successful business men, who either as his partners, or as former owners of the store, have known and served the public satisfactorily during the nearly half century's existence of this old and popular stand. Although the last of the line of well-known merchants who have been connected with this store, Mr. Rice has been longer a part or sole owner of the enterprise than any of his predecessors, save Mr. Sartwell. As Mr. Rice has been one the longest identified with the business, and has had sole charge of it during these more recent years of severe competition and general business depression, the sound commercial standing, and the excellent and substantial patronage enjoyed by this store, speak highly of his capacity as a merchant and of the generally satisfactory manner in which the business is conducted. The stock carried is large, varied and complete, both in the staples and novelties of the trade. The store is widely known for the excellent quality and thorough reliability of all the goods sold over its counters. The premises occupied are the main floor, 112x22 feet, the rear portion of the second floor, and the basement. Twelve persons are employed in the several branches of the business. The salesmen are uniformly courteous and attentive, and the whole atmosphere of this store is attractive and inviting. A further growth of the large patronage

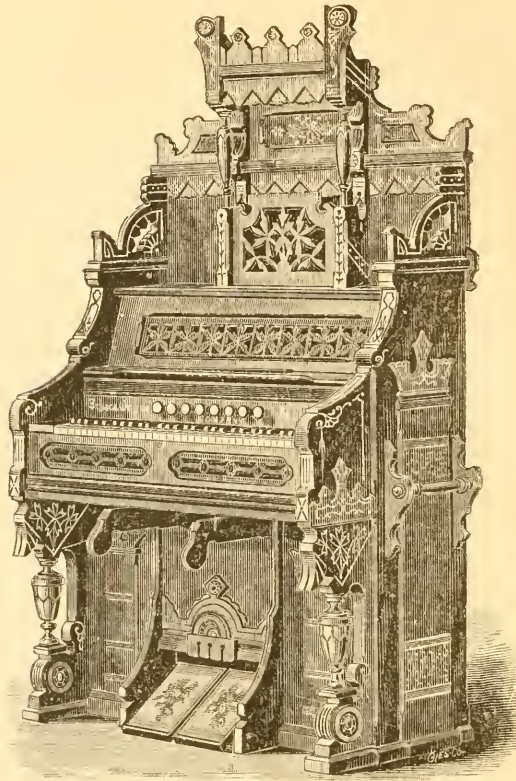
CHAPTER XXXIV.

General Business Interests.

DAVID W. BARNES—WILLIAM C. BURGESS—THE AUBURN POR-
TRAIT CO.—MITCHELL J. CAMERON.

IN 1850 there came to Auburn a young man whose purpose was to secure employment as a stone and brick mason. He found work at the hands of William C. Clark, a well known and successful mason and builder and set himself diligently and industriously to learn the trade in a thorough manner. Three years later Mr. Clark decided to take a partner into his large and growing business, and David W. Barnes, his former faithful employe, became associated with him, the firm becoming Clark & Barnes. This copartnership was continued until 1875, when Mr. Clark withdrew, leaving his late associate, D. W. Barnes, in sole charge of the important business they had conducted jointly for twenty-two years. The record of the work accomplished by this energetic and reliable firm embraces much of the growth and upbuilding of this city. A large number of the principal public and private edifices of Auburn were erected by Clark & Barnes. Among the large contracts which were executed by them at an early period in their career, were the First National Bank building, the Seward building, Dunning & Co.'s store, and the D. A. Smith store, all built in 1868; and the Auburn Savings Bank, in 1869-70. Later the Library building, and Morgan Hall, of the Theological Seminary, were erected by this firm. The greater number of the numerous fine residences which have recently been erected on South street were constructed under the direction of Mr. Barnes. Among these contracts may be mentioned the elegant residences of G. W. Allen, Mrs. Steele, A. A. Boyd, and the Messrs. Den- nis, and Woodruff. The fine factory building on Logan street occupied by the Auburn Button Co., and the Logan Silk Mills, was built by Mr. Barnes. An important contract being accomplished in a highly satisfactory manner is the building of the First Baptist church, at the corner of James and West Genesee streets. Large contracts have also been executed in Skaneateles and many other neighboring communities. The work done under Mr. Barnes' contracts has the reputation of being thorough in every instance, and his standing for reliability gained through a long and prosperous career, is well-deserved and has had its just reward in ample business success and the highest confidence of the public. In the direct employ of Mr. Barnes are usually from fifty to eighty men, while indirectly he gives work to as many more in the quarrying of stone and getting out of other building materials. The wages paid each month amount to \$3,000. In the conduct of his important business, Mr. Barnes finds an efficient assistant in his son, Wilbur B. Barnes, by whom the practical details of building are being rapidly acquired under the competent guidance of his father. In all respects the business career of David

W. Barnes has been a successful and worthy one, his labors have been of great value to this city, and to him and his son, who will probably succeed to the business, a continuation of the public confidence and patronage is fully merited.



WILLIAM C. BURGESS.

In the month of November, 1880, William C. Burgess, the well known music dealer of to-day, whose finely stocked and attractive store is located at No. 133, West Genesee street, came to Auburn as agent for the sale of the then not widely known Ithaca organs. The prospects for building up a successful business were not at all flattering at that time. The instruments from other manufactories than the comparatively recently established one at Ithaca were having a large sale in this city and vicinity, and the agents of those concerns were wide awake and zealous in their efforts to hold the territory. Not at all discouraged by the heavy odds against him, Mr. Burgess set himself vigorously at work, and by virtue of the high order of merit of the wares he had for sale and his shrewdness and hard work he shortly had the satisfaction of working up a fine business. During the first twelve months sixty-six organs were sold and the popularity of the Ithaca instrument over all its competitors was well established in this section. Up to October,

1881, Mr. Burgess had carried on his business without occupying a store here. At that time, however, the Armory Block having just been completed, he secured quarters in it for use as a depot for the organs, and an office where purchasers could leave their deposits upon instruments bought on the installment plan. In December following the lines of the business were extended by putting in a stock of musical instruments and musical supplies generally. He removed to the handsome storeroom now occupied on the first of May, 1884. As the business has prospered and developed, the stock has been much added to, and Mr. Burgess' store is now one of the most completely stocked and well conducted music stores outside of the metropolis. The sale of the famous Ithaca organs has been all along the leading feature of the business, and the number finding buyers here has increased considerably each year, since they were introduced to the public of this city and vicinity. Upwards of 500 Ithaca organs have been disposed of by Mr. Burgess since his establishment in Auburn. Mr. Burgess also has the sale of the Ithaca duplex pianos, as well as of the instruments from the factories of a number of other famous makers, among whom may be named Decker Brothers, Hardman, Haines Brothers, Chickering, and Kranich & Bach. A large number of pianos of the several kinds handled have been sold by Mr. Burgess, but he has met with especial success in the sale of the Hardman, which has heretofore been the favorite in this locality. The popularity of the Ithaca pianos, as well as of the organs, is growing fast, and it is only a question of a short time when they will be found outstripping all competitors. Referring to the recent newspaper reports regarding the financial embarrassment of the Ithaca Piano and Organ Co., Mr. Burgess stated to the writer that operations had for a time been largely suspended at the factory, owing to certain changes in the manner of conducting the business, and to allow of the disposition of stock on hand which quickly accumulated after the change referred to was first set on foot, but that matters were now again in a satisfactory condition and business having been resumed would be carried on hereafter in a conservative and substantial manner. The high standard of the Ithaca organs and pianos, with which the public has become familiar, will be fully sustained, and these popular instruments are destined to a largely increased and growing yearly sale. The large success which Mr. Burgess has won, both as agent of the Ithaca Piano and Organ Co., and as a dealer in general musical supplies, shows him to be possessed of no small amount of business tact and energy, and a further and wider acquaintance with the public, and largely increased success in his ventures, should and doubtless will be attained by him.

THE AUBURN PORTRAIT CO.

This Company has been doing business since 1877, and is under the management of Robert and James Bruce. These gentlemen are both practical men in this business and as a result of their knowledge of its requirements the concern has flourished, and grown to a business of great magnitude. Of all the houses engaged in the reproduction of copies of pictures of the many and various styles in this country, that of the Auburn Portrait Co. is justly entitled to a position of high rank, because of the energy displayed and thorough acquaintance of the wants of agents and the public generally. The advantage of having practical men at the head of the concern, enables them to select the best talent in all departments of their business. Mr. James Bruce is regarded as an artist of exceptional merit, having painted portraits of some of the most distinguished men in the country. This Company em-

ploy a large number of artists of talent, secured at large expense. The aim of the Bruce Bros. has always been to employ in each of their various departments the best help to be obtained. Their business is exceedingly large and growing rapidly, justly because they strive for trade, having branch houses to the number of four located in as many of the cities of the south and west, and because the work turned out by them is of a superior order. The Bruce Bros. are not doing business for the sake of to-day's trade, but depend entirely upon the class of work turned out by them for their future business. Their place of business is located at Nos. 89 and 91 Genesee street, occupying the upper floors of these four story buildings, which are fitted throughout especially for their business.

MITCHELL J. CAMERON.

When the grim angel death enters a home, the bereaved family find the duty of preparing for burial the body of their loved one a task that is almost unbearable. But it is a duty that must be performed, and although their grief cannot be assuaged, their feelings may be less harrowed by the knowledge that all that remains of their darling is handled tenderly and carefully by a thoughtful, respectable and competent gentleman making the performance of such solemn tasks his business. The calling of a funeral director and undertaker is indeed one requiring a special aptitude, and the tact and the judgment displayed by them in the performance of their duties can only be appreciated by the sorrowing ones whom they serve. Although Mr. Mitchell J. Cameron has been known to the people of Auburn but a very short time, the period has been sufficient for him to become known as a gentleman possessing in a large degree the requisites that make the services of one following his calling acceptable. He came to this city in November of 1883 and purchased the stock and good will of Messrs. H. P. Bender & Co., who had established themselves in this business during the spring of 1882. A thoughtful and intelligent gentleman, while not intruding with his sympathy upon those requiring his services, he showed by his actions that he respected their grief, and has consequently made so many friends by the kind and considerate performance of his duties that his future residence here is assured. Mr. Cameron's office and ware rooms are at No. 5 State street, where in handsome cases are shown a fine assortment of robes and coffin trimmings and a large stock of burial cases and caskets of all the designs manufactured. While devoting his attention more especially to the direction of funerals in this vicinity, he is also prepared to do a jobbing trade in the specialties required by undertakers, and is fully entitled to the confidence and patronage of all. He comes here well recommended, having been engaged in undertaking for the past twenty-five years in Massachusetts and New Brunswick. He was the first undertaker to introduce embalming in the Lower Dominions of Canada, he having graduated from the Rochester School of embalming and received a diploma from Professor Renour, the greatest embalmer of the present age. The cordial reception Mr. Cameron has met with in this city is very gratifying to him and he will doubtless prove that the confidence placed in him has not been misplaced.

CHAPTER XXXV.

General Business Interests.

J. HENRY IVISON—CHARLES CARPENTER & SON—CHARLES H. SAGAR—HENRY W. BRIXIUS—GREEN & WICKS—JONH K. TALLMAN—S. C. TALLMAN & CO.—ORLANDO S. CLARK.

THE book and stationery business located in the attractive store at 97 Genesee street, which recently passed under the exclusive ownership of J. Henry Ivison, was established more than half a century ago, and has been conducted successively by eight different firms. The business was originally established by H. and J. C. Ivison, uncle and father respectively, of the present proprietor, the store at first occupied being at 80 Genesee street, where is now the restaurant of Mrs. H. B. Gilbert. Eight years later the prosperous business was removed to No. 97 Genesee street, where for forty-six years it has continued, passing in that time through many changes of ownership and various stages of success, but remaining to-day the leading establishment of its kind in the city. Following the proprietorship of the original firm, which was dissolved in 1854, owing to the removal to New York of Henry Ivison, the business passed into the hands of J. C. Ivison & Co. This firm was succeeded by a copartnership composed of James Seymour, Jr., and Dennis Alward, who in turn gave way to A. H. Goss and C. P. Williams. From Goss & Williams it went into the hands of Williams & Johnson, and thence to Charles P. Williams in 1863. The business was conducted by Mr. Williams until 1879, when a copartnership was formed by J. Henry Ivison and Edward S. Perry, and by these gentlemen the business was carried on until January 1st, of the present year. Under the individual ownership of Mr. Ivison, this old stand is properly conducted and meets with a liberal patronage. A large and complete stock of books, stationery, school supplies and articles generally pertaining to this branch of trade is carried. A long and honorable career has grounded this store in the popular esteem and it is entirely safe to predict that its high standing will be fully maintained and a large increase of mercantile success attend it, under the direction of its present experienced and capable proprietor.

CHARLES CARPENTER & SON.

The business of Charles Carpenter & Son, hatters and furriers, located at 101 Genesee street, without doubt takes precedence as the earliest established mercantile enterprise now in existence in Auburn. It has been operated since 1821, either partially or entirely by some one or more members of the family, whose representatives are to-day its proprietors, and its original inception occurred a number of years prior to that date. The early firm was Garrow & Lynds. Of

the members of this copartnership, it may be said that no facts are at hand regarding the career of the first-named, Nathaniel Garrow, subsequent to the date of his withdrawal from the business to which this sketch is devoted. His sometime partner was Captain Elam Lynds, who became notorious as one of the earliest agents and wardens of the old prison in this city. His eccentric, not to say cruel method of dealing with refractory convicts, led to the publishing of a caustic satire entitled "Chronicles of Gath," by a preacher of the Church of the Disciples, whose name has not been preserved from oblivion, even by his severe literary attack upon the quondam prison agent and hat merchant. Captain Lynds died in South Brooklyn in 1855 at the age of 71. In 1821, Garrow & Lynds were succeeded by Carpenter & Bodley. In 1835, Amos T. Carpenter, the father and grandfather, respectively of Charles and Charles H. Carpenter, the present joint owners of the business, purchased the interest of his partner, George R. Bodley. After six years of individual proprietorship, Mr. Carpenter took his son Charles, into the business, the firm becoming A. T. Carpenter & Son in 1841. In 1848 Amos T. Carpenter retired permanently. By him the store building occupied at the present time was erected in 1831, after a great fire which swept away all the buildings on the north side of Genesee street between State and North streets. Though never actively engaging in trade thereafter, Mr. Carpenter continued for many years to be a daily visitor to the store which he built and to take a lively interest in the enterprise of which for so many years he had been the active manager. He died July 3d, 1880, at the ripe old age of ninety years. After the retirement of their father in 1848, the business passed into the hands of Charles and Henry Carpenter. The firm of C. & H. Carpenter was continued until 1860, when Charles Carpenter purchased his brother's interest, and thereafter until August 1st, 1881, carried on the business alone. At that time, his son, Charles H., who had been connected with the store since 1862, was admitted to partnership with his father. The long experience in the business of the junior member of the present firm, added to the possession in large measure of the elements necessary in the make-up of a popular and successful merchant, hence made his connection with the business of great value to it. The high reputation enjoyed by this old established and well conducted house has been won by fair dealing and honorable methods generally continued through a long term of years. It never enjoyed a better patronage than at the present time, and is well equipped for a further and wide career of mercantile success and usefulness.

CHARLES H. SAGAR.

In 1877, Charles H. Sagar, who had for several years been connected with the widely known wholesale drug house of C. W. Snow & Co., at Syracuse, came to Auburn, and forming a copartnership with S. E. Bowman, purchased the stock and fixtures of a drug business in the lower portion of the city. These were removed to the store at 108 Genesee street, the stock being considerably added to and greatly improved in all ways. Two years later the business, which had prospered well from the outset, was transferred to its present location at 109 Genesee street. On January 1st, 1883, Mr. Bowman withdrew from the partnership, leaving Mr. Sagar in entire control of the growing business. The stock was further enlarged by Mr. Sagar, and his store is without doubt now carrying a larger and better selected line of pure drugs and medicines than any similar establishment in this part of the State. It has been by means of the outlay of considerable money

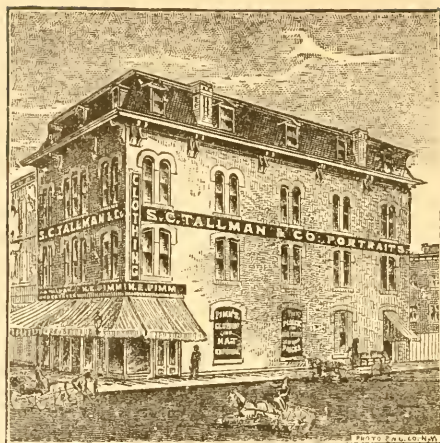
that so large and complete a stock has been secured, but the result has justified the wisdom of Mr. Sagar's course. The patronage accorded his store is very large and continues to grow yearly. In this store is to be found the only line of surgical instruments carried by any druggist located between Syracuse and Rochester. A more complete homoeopathic pharmacy is also maintained by Mr. Sagar than is to be found elsewhere in this vicinity. In addition to the maintenance of a full and complete stock of drugs, medicines, proprietary remedies, etc., a very complete line of holiday goods, toilet articles and sundries is to be found here, and the trade in goods of this class is also important. In all respects the business conducted by Mr. Sagar is a well-managed and reliable enterprise, and further and wider trade and popularity are in every way merited by this store and its capable proprietor.

HENRY W. BRIXIUS.

One of the special industries of this city which merits a brief description is that conducted by Henry W. Brixius, at 24 Market street. After a practical experience of twelve years in the employ of the late firm of D. C. & G. W. Richardson, whose large furniture business, located in the brick block at the junction of South and Exchange streets, was established at an early period in the history of Auburn, Mr. Brixius began business on his own account at the place named above in the fall of 1882. He is probably one of the most skillful upholsterers in this section of the state and his practical training, added to natural taste and judgment, gives his work a high order of merit. He has produced, to meet the requirements of his patrons, included among whom have been not a few of the leading citizens, much very handsome furniture. In his workshop can be found a good supply of the richest fabrics for upholstering purposes known to the trade. Two floors of the building at 24 Market street, are made use of by Mr. Brixius and his assistants. In the line of fine upholstering this establishment will continue to hold a leading position as against all local competition.

GREEN & WICKS.

The members of this rising young firm of architects, namely, Mr. E. B. Green and Mr. W. S. Wicks, having successfully completed courses of instruction in Cornell University, and availed themselves of a large amount of practical experience in the office of William H. Miller, the well known architect at Ithaca, opened an office in this city in the summer of 1882, in the Cayuga County National Bank building. Since their establishment in Auburn, rapid progress in their profession has been made. Numerous opportunities have been obtained for the display of the skill, originality and thoroughness which are possessed in no small degree by the individual members, and not a few very fine structures have been reared within the city's borders, or in adjacent communities, in accordance with the drawings supplied by them. Among these may be named the elegant residences of Messrs. G. W. Allen, A. A. Boyd and Mrs. C. M. Dennis, on South street; of Mrs. H. D. Noble and Mr. C. L. Sheldon, on Genesee street; two public school edifices, and the County Clerk's office; the residence of Josiah C. Willetts, in Skaneateles; a large school building in Waterloo, and the residence of Judge Wilcoxon, in Seneca Falls. Plans from this office for a fine chapel house have



THE TALLMAN BUILDING, CORNER STATE AND DILL STREETS.

been accepted recently by the Kappa Alpha fraternity at Cornell University, and the erection of the building will soon be begun. Along with this excellent showing for this locality the firm have also been increasing their business and reputation by the establishment of an office in Buffalo. Mr. Wicks remains in charge of the office in Auburn, which in January last was removed to the new Osborne block, some doors to the east of the Cayuga County National Bank building, while Mr. Green conducts the office in Buffalo. It is not to be doubted that the flattering success which has thus far attended Messrs. Green and Wicks, is but the precursor of further and widely increased growth and standing in their profession.

JOHN K. TALLMAN.

The well-known liveryman and furnishing undertaker, John K. Tallman, whose office and ware rooms are situated at No. 30 State street, began his business career in Auburn in 1859, when, in connection with E. D. Clapp, the successful manufacturer and capitalist of late years, he opened a hack stand and livery stable on Garden street. In 1860, Messrs. Clapp & Tallman, as the firm was styled, purchased the stock and business of Jabez Gould, on School street, and transferred it to their Garden street concern. In 1861, they purchased of Charles Bemis, the hacks, horses, etc., which had been employed in his livery business located on State street, not far from Genesee. The Garden street business was now removed to the old Bemis stand on State state, and there Clapp & Tallman remained until 1864. Meanwhile, in 1862, the livery business on Dill street, which had been established by Henry R. Pomeroy, was purchased by Clapp & Tallman, and carried on by them in connection with their State street concern. In 1864, the brick block now standing at the corner of State and Dill streets was built by Clapp & Tallman. In the upper portion of this building was begun the making on a small scale of carriages and wagons, which project later passing into the

hands of Mr. Clapp exclusively, became the basis of the great wagon manufacturing enterprise of which he is the head. In 1866 this factory building was converted into stores, offices, etc., the manufacturing being removed to other quarters. Meanwhile the livery and hack business had been carried on and had retained its importance as the leading business of the kind in the city. In 1868 Messrs. Clapp & Tallman made an exchange of interests, and dissolved their copartnership, the former succeeding to the entire control of the manufacturing portion of their former joint enterprises, and the latter to the hack and livery. From this time forward until 1879, Mr. Tallman gave his entire attention to the hack and livery business and the sale of coal, as agent for the E. D. Clapp Co. In that year, he purchased the interest of John H. Hubbard, of Hubbard & Searls, who for some time carried on an important undertaking business in Exchange street. The firm of Searls & Tallman, (Mr. Tallman desiring that his partner's name should take precedence owing to his large experience in the business,) continued the business on Exchange street, until the spring of 1880, when Mr. Searls withdrew, and Mr. Tallman removed the business to its present quarters at 30 State street. With the assistance of experienced men he has since carried on in a very successful and thoroughly trustworthy manner the very important business to which he succeeded, and which by virtue of special fitness and large energy he has very much added to. The prosperous hack and livery business, which for some years had occupied a commodious building on Dill street, readily accessible from the rear of Mr. Tallman's ware rooms, has been of late under the competent management of his son, Humphrey A. Tallman. The equipment of this branch of Mr. Tallman's business is large and complete. In the ware rooms and stables, twelve persons find employment, and in all respects the business of Mr. Tallman is well and capably conducted.

S. C. TALLMAN & CO.

One of the most successful photo-copying houses in this city was established as recently as 1881, by S. C. Tallman & Co., the leading member of the firm being a son of John K. Tallman, a sketch of whose eventful business career has been given. The business of S. C. Tallman & Co. occupies the whole of the upper portion of the large block at the corner of Dill and State streets, which, as previously stated, was erected in 1864 by Clapp & Tallman. The fourth story was added expressly for the use of S. C. Tallman & Co. and the various rooms into which the floor is divided were arranged with especial reference to the requirements of that enterprise. The development of the venture set on foot a little more than three years since by S. C. Tallman has been very rapid. At the office alone from ten to twelve persons, among them several first class ink, oil and water color artists, find constant employment, and besides much work is given out to be accomplished at the homes of individuals in various portions of the city. Orders are daily received from all over the United States, and notwithstanding the severe competition, and not infrequently unfair methods of some rival concerns, a fine patronage is enjoyed and the prospects for a still greater business are good.

ORLANDO S. CLARK.

Having been engaged as a builder and carpenter for years in the city, and feeling the necessity of a depot of supplies for builders, in 1878 Mr. Clark established himself at No. 173 State street, where he laid in a full stock of sand, lime,

cement, plaster paris, plastering hair, sewer and drain pipe, and plaster casts for ceilings. The patronage received by Mr. Clark attests the wisdom of the move. His business has been uniformly successful, and has increased largely since its establishment. He makes a specialty of plaster paris ornaments, terra cotta vases and chimney tops. Having the sale of the drain and sewer pipe manufactured under the control of the National Sewer Pipe Co.'s, of Wellsville, Ohio, he is able to offer superior inducements to buyers of these goods. The buildings occupied consist of main building, 40x44 feet, two stories high, a storage building, 20x30 feet, one story high, and the stable and storage building, 30x42 feet in dimensions, two stories high, all of which are frame buildings. The stock carried can be depended on as the best that can be produced for the money, and all manufactured articles for building purposes are of the latest style. Mr. Clark has a high reputation as a contractor and builder, and during the busy season employs fifty men. The success achieved by him is all due to his own efforts and ranks him among the self-made men of the city.



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